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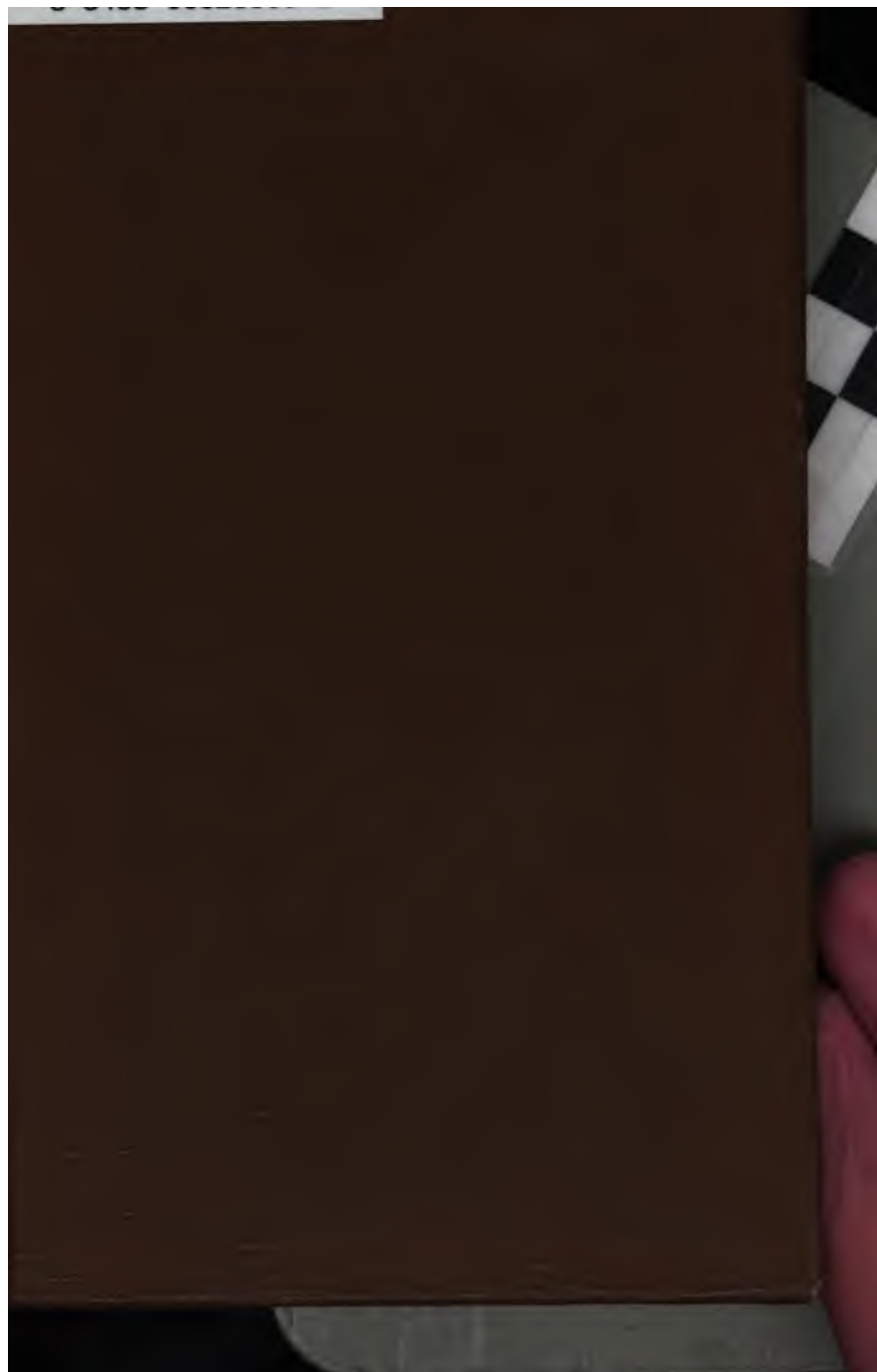
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PERIODICITY AND

PERIODIC EQUATIONS





## FRANCIS QUARLES

*What here we see is but a groven Face,  
 Only the shadow of that brittle case  
 Wherein were treasured up those Gems, which he  
 Hath left behind him to Posterity.*

Al. ROSS.

# JUDGMENT AND MERCY

FOR

AFFLICTED SOULS;

OR,

MEDITATIONS, SOLILOQUIES, AND PRAYERS,

BY FRANCIS QUARLES.

---

A NEW EDITION;

WITH A BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL INTRODUCTION,

BY REGINALDE WOLFE, ESQ.

ALSO, A STRIKING LIKENESS OF THE AUTHOR.

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*PHILADELPHIA:*

PRINTED FOR W. W. WOODWARD,

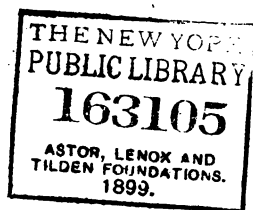
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MERRITT, PRINTER.

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1813.





## PREFACE.

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THE custom which now begins to prevail, of reprinting the works of those ancient writers who are distinguished for brilliancy of fancy, or purity of sentiment, has induced the editor of this volume to submit to the decision of modern times, the “MEDITATIONS, SOLILOQUIES, and PRAYERS, of FRANCIS QUARLES;” an author, who was once generally admired for the variety and sweetness of his compositions.

The *life* and *literary character* of Quarles being fully discussed in the following pages, it remains here only to observe, that the *former* was without reproach, and that the *latter* was of sufficient celebrity to place him among the best writers of his age.

The plan of the ensuing work is briefly this:—  
The author divides his book into Two Parts; in

the First, he introduces various immoral characters, indulging themselves in studied commendations (under the most plausible modes of reasoning) of their particular habits and pursuits: but, immediately afterwards, certain prohibitory Texts of Scripture occur to them—which produces contrition and remorse; these are followed by a Soliloquy on the heinousness of their sins, and by a Prayer that they may be forgiven.

In the Second\* Part, the characters are not absolutely immoral, but appear to be overwhelmed by their miseries and afflictions. After some reflections on their wretched state, a Soliloquy and Prayer ensue; the former of which, as in the first part, reproves, and the latter administers consolation.

\* In the second part, there is probably less *genius* than in the first; although the *style* is freer from vulgarisms and eccentricities of expression: but we are told by Quarles's widow, that this second part "was taken from the author by a sly hand, and presently printed without his knowledge; so that, as in like cases it always happens, it came forth much unsuitable to the author's mind, both in the form and matter of it." See URSULA QUARLES's Address to the "Courteous Reader," prefixed to the Second Part, post. p. 141.

It has been principally from a conviction of the *good* which may ensue to all classes of society, from the perusal of these pages, that the editor has been solicitous to publish them in their present improved form.

R. W.

---

In this edition, the original text of Quarles is faithfully adhered to ; except in about ten or twelve places, where some *verbal* corrections became necessary, from the palpable corruption of the copy. The *orthography*\* is *modernized*; in justification of which (if justification be requisite) I avail myself of the remarks of Mr. Burnett, in the Preface to his "Specimens of English Prose Writers."† "To prevent any repellent effect to the general reader," says he, "it was thought advisable to adopt the modern orthography. The ancient spelling, indeed, was quite unsettled, and in some degree arbitrary ; the same author often writing the same word in two or three different ways. To many readers this might have been a source of obscurity." See p. xi.

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\* Except in the "Life and Death of Quarles, by his Widow."

† A very elegant and judicious publication, in 3 vols. 8vo. 1807 : forming a companion to Mr. Ellis's popular "*Specimens of the Early English Poets*."



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*"A Short Relation of the Life and Death of  
Mr. Francis Quarles, by Ursula Quarles,\*  
his sorrowfull Widow."*

[Prefixed to the Edition of "Solomon's Recantation,"  
quarto, 1645.]

"THOUGH it be inconsistent with the duty of a wife, to be injurious, in any respect, to her husband; yet, in this, my bold undertaking, I fear I shall be so in mine: which, I doubt not, but he would have forgiven if he had been living, as proceeding from love; and I hope his friends will pardon (now he is dead) as being the last duty I can perform to a loving husband. Those that see with what pen his works are written, will say his life deserved a more skilful artist to set it forth: which office, though many might have been procured to undertake, and to which I doubt not but some would voluntarily have offered themselves, if they had

\* Not much is known of Quarles's family: his son JOHN has found a biographer in Wood, who tells us that he bore arms in the cause of Charles the First; but, on the prevalence of the Parliament party, he retired in obscurity to London, and maintained himself by the sale of his productions; none of which, however, are deserving of particular notice. "This person," says Wood, "was esteemed by some a good poet, and a great royalist, for which he suffered, and lived mostly in a poor condition. At length, upon the raging of the plague in London, 1665, he was swept away there among thousands that died of that disease: but where his carcass was lodged, I cannot tell."

*Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. 355.

N. B. In the above "Life" I have retained the orthography observed by Quarles's widow, in order that it might carry with it the genuine features of authenticity.

not known that such a thing had been intended: yet have I (with much zeal, though small discretion) adventured upon it myself, as being fully assured that none can be more sensible of the losse of him, than I; though thousands might have exprest that losse to the world with more art and better judgement.

“He was a gentleman both by birth and desert; descended of an ancient family, and yet (which is rare in these last and worst times) he was an ornament to his ancestors. His father was JAMES QUARLES, Esq. of Rumford, Clerk of the Green Cloth, and Purveyor of the Navie to Queen Elizabeth, and younger brother to Sir Robert Quarles. His education was suitable to his birth; first at a schoole in the countrey, where, his schoole-fellows will say, he surpassed all his equals; afterwards, at Christ’s Colledge, in Cambridge, where, how he profited I am not able to judge; but am fully assured by men of much learning and judgement, that his works in very many places, doe sufficiently testifie more then ordinary fruits of his University studies. Last of all, he was transplanted from thence to Lincoln’s Inne, where, for some yeares, he studied the laws of England; not so much out of desire to benefit himself thereby, as his friends and neighbours, but (shewing therein his continuall inclination to peace) to compose suits and differences amongst them.

“After he came to maturity, he was not desirous to put himselfe into the world, otherwise he might have had greater preferments then he had. He was neither so unfit for Court preferment, nor so ill-beloved there, but that he might have raised his fortunes thereby, if he had had any inclination that way. But his mind was chiefly set upon his *devotion and study*; yet not altogether so much but that he faithfully discharged the place of Cup-bearer to the Queen of Bohemia, and the office of Secretary to the reverend and learned Lord Primate of Ireland, that now is, and of Chronologer to the famous city of London; which place *he held to his death*, and would have given that city

(and the world) a testimony that he was their faithfull servant therein, if it had pleased God to bless him with life to perfect what he had begun. He was the husband of one wife, by whom he was the *father of eighteen children*, and how faithfull and loving a husband and father he was, the joynt tears of his widow and fatherlesse children will better expresse then my pen is able to doe.

“ In all his duties to God and man he was conscionable and orderly. He preferred God and religion to the *first* place in his thoughts, his king and country to the *second*, his family and studies he reserved to the *last*. As for God, he was frequent in his devotions and prayers to him, and almost constant in reading or meditating on his holy word, as his ‘*Divine Fancies*,’ and other parts of his works will sufficiently testifie. ~~For his religion, he was a true sonne of the Church of~~ *England, an even Protestant*, not in the least degree biassed to this hand of superstition, or that of schisme, though both those factions were ready to cry him down for his inclination to the contrary. His love to his king and country in these late unhappy times of distraction, was manifest, in that he used his pen and poured out his continuall prayers and tears to quench this miserable fire of dissention, while too many others added daily fewell unto it. And for his family, his care was very great over that, even when his occasions caused his absence from it. And when he was at home, his exhortations to us, to continue in vertue and godly life, were so pious and frequent; his admonitions so grave and piercing; his reprehensions so mild and gentle; and (above all) his own example in every religious and morall duty, so constant and manifest, that his equall may be desired, but can hardly be met withall.

“ Neither was his good example of a godly life contained only within his own family; others, as well as we, have (or at least might have) made good use of it. For he was not addicted to any notorious vice *whatsoever*: he was courteous and affable to all: no-

derate and discreet in all his actions: and though i be too frequent a fault (as we see by experience) in gentlemen whose dispositions incline them to the study of poetry, to be loose and debauched in their lives and conversations, yet was it very far from him. *Their* delight could not be greater in the *Tavern*, then *his* was in his *Study*; to which he devoted himself late and early, *usually by three o'clock in the morning*. The fruits thereof are best tasted by those who have perused his works, and therefore I shall be silent in that particular. For though it had been necessary in any other to have spoken somewhat of his writings, yet, I hope it will not be expected from *me*; seeing that neither the judgement of my sex can be thought competent, nor (if it were) would the nearness of my relation to him suffer me to praise that, at commendations whereof, from others, I have often blushed.

"I shall therefore rather desire leave to speak a word or two concerning THE BLESSED END of my dear husband, which was every way answerable to his godly life; or rather (indeed) surpassed it. For, as gold is purified in the fire, so were all his Christian virtues more refined and remarkable during the time of his sicknesse. His patience was wonderfull, insomuch as he would confesse no pain, even then when all his friends perceived his disease to be mortall; but still rendered thanks to God for his especial love to him, *in taking him into his own hands to chastise, while others were exposed to the fury of their enemies, the power of pistols, and the trampling of horses.*

"He exprest great sorrow for his sins, and, when it was told him that his friends conceived he did thereby much harm to himselfe, he answered, '*They were not his friends that would not give him leave to be penitent.*'

"His exhortations to his friends that came to visit him were most divine; wishing them *to have a care of the expence of their time, and every day to call themselves to an accompt, that so when they came to their bed of sicknesse, they might lie upon it with a rejoicing*

*heart.* And doubtless such an one was his: insomuch as he thanked God, that, whereas he might have justly expected that *his conscience should look him in the face like a lyon*, it rather looked upon him *like a lamb*: and that God had forgiven him his sins, and that night sealed him his pardon. And many other heavenly expressions to the like effect. I might here add, what blessed advice he gave to me in particular, *still to trust in God, whose promise is, to provide for the widow and the fatherlesse, &c.* but this is already imprinted in my heart: and therefore I shall not need here again to insert it.

“His charity was extraordinary, in freely forgiving his greatest enemies, even those who were the cause of his sicknesse, and by consequence, of his death. For, whereas a petition, full of unjust aspersions, was preferred against him by eight men (whereof he knew not any two, nor they him, save only by sight) the first news of it struck him so to the heart, that he never recovered it, but said plainly, *it would be his death.* And when his friends (to comfort him) told him that Mr. J. S. (the chief promoter thereof) was called to an accompt for it, and would goe neer to be punished; his answer was, *God forbid; I seek not revenge, I freely forgive him and the rest; only I desire to be vindicated from their unjust aspersions; especially that* (that for ought they knew I may be a Papist) *whereas I never spake word to any of them in my life.* Which imputation, how slanderous it was, may easily be discovered by a passage in his greatest extremity, wherein his discretion may, perhaps, be taxed by some, but his religion cannot be questioned by any. For, a very able Doctor, of the Romish religion, being sent unto him by a friend, he would not take what he had prescribed, only because he was a Papist. These were the most remarkable passages in him during his sicknesse. The rest of the time he spent in contemplation of God, and meditating upon his word: especially upon Christ's sufferings, and what a benefit those have, that by faith could lay hold on him, and

what vertue there was in the least drop of his precious blood: intermingling here and there many devout prayers and ejaculations; which continued with him as long as his speech; and after, as we could perceive by some imperfect expressions. -At which time, a friend of his exhorting him to apply himself to finish his course here, and prepare himself for the world to come; he spake in Latin to this effect (as I am told.)\*  
*'O sweet Saviour of the world, let thy last words upon the Grosse, be my last words in the world: Into thy hands, Lord, I commend my spirit: and what I cannot utter with my mouth, accept from my heart and soul!'*  
 Which words being uttered distinctly, to the understanding of his friend, he fell again into his former contemplations and prayers: and so quietly gave up his soul to God, the eighth day of September, 1644, after he had lived *two and fifty years*, and lyeth buried in the parish church of St. Leonard's, in Foster Lane.

"Thus departed that blessed soul, whose losse I have great reason to bewaile, and many others in time will be sensible of. But my particular comfort is in his dying words, that *God will be a husband to the widow*. And that which may comfort others as well as me, is (what a Reverend Divine† wrote to a friend concerning his death) that *our losse is gain to him, who could not live in a worse age, nor dye in a better time*.

"And here again, I humbly beg the reader's pardon. For I cannot expect but to be censured by some for writing thus much, and by others for writing no more. To both which my excuse is, my want of ability and judgement in matters of this nature. I was more averse (indeed) from meddling with the petition, then

\* *O dulcis Salvator Mundi, sint tua ultima verba in Cruce mea ultima verba in luce: In manus tuas Domine commendo spiritum meum. Et quæ ore meo fari non possint, ab animo et corde sint a te accepta."*

† The same who wrote the letter immediately following the Life.

any other thing I have touched upon : lest (perhaps) it should be thought to savour a little of revenge ; but God is my witnesse I had no such intention. My only aim and scope was to fulfill the desires and commands of my dying husband : who wished all his friends to take notice, and make it known, that *as he was trained up and lived in the true Protestant religion, so in that religion he dyed.*

“URSULA QUARLES.”



A Letter from a Learned Divine, upon the News  
of the Death of Mr. Quarles.

POSTSCRIPT.

“My worthy Friend Mr. Hawkins,

“I received your letter joyfully, but the news (therein contained) sadly and heavily ; it met me upon my return home from Sturbridge, and did work on myself and wife ; I pray God it may work kindly on us all. We have lost a true friend ; and were the losse only mine or your’s, it were the lesse ; but thousands have a losse in him ; yea, the generations which shall come after will lament it. But our losse is gain to him (who could not live in a worse age, nor die in a better time.) Let us endeavour, like good gamesters, to make the best we may of this throw, cast us by the hand of God’s good providence, that it may likewise prove gain to us : which will be, if in case we draw neerer unto him, and take off our hearts from all earthly hopes and comforts ; using this world as if we used it not ; so shall we rejoyce as if we rejoyced not in their using, and mourn as if we mourned not in the parting with them.

“Your assured Friend,

“NEHEMIAH ROGERS.

“Essex, Sept. 12, 1644.”



## FURTHER ACCOUNT OF QUARLES, AND OF HIS WRITINGS.

[From Headley's "Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry,"\* vol. i. lx.]

"IT is the fate of many to receive from posterity that commendation which, though deserved, they missed during their lives; others, on the contrary, take

\* The work above referred to, is the production of a very extraordinary young man, who died in the year 1788. It was published in two octavo volumes, in 1787: and, as if a prophetic spirit had dictated the design of the frontispiece, there is inscribed on a monumental tablet of antique form, the following motto—"NON OMNIS MORIAR." The year following, Mr. Headley died; but his *name* and his *talents will never perish*, as long as there shall remain one spark of taste and erudition in the bosom of Englishmen.

This publication, which is dedicated to Wm. Windham, Esq. M. P. and which is now exceedingly rare, was the third in our country, after those of Hayward and Mrs. Cooper, that laid claim to the merit of exciting in the public mind a curiosity to peruse the poetry of our ancestors. It is not only greatly superior to all preceding works of the kind, but has not, in my humble estimation, been surpassed by any subsequent similar efforts. The "Introduction," which follows the "Preface," contains a rapid, but masterly review\* of the English school of poetry, up to

---

\* How admirable is his comparison of the modern with the old school of English poetry! "To a process not very dissimilar to this," says he, "I am inclined to attribute the frequent lifelessness of *modern poetry*; which too often resembles an artificial nosegay, the colours of which, though splendid, are yet taudry, and heightened far beyond the modesty of nature, without any pretensions to fragrance; while that of *a century and half back*, appears as a garland, fresh from the gardens of nature, and still moist and glittering with the dews of the morning." P. xxv.

their full complement of praise from their contemporaries, and gain nothing from their successors; a double payment is rarely the lot of any one. In every nation, few indeed are they, who, allied as it were to immor-

the period when Headley wrote: and the "Biographical Sketches" which precede the specimens, are written in a style peculiarly neat and animated. The second volume was published with some erudite and interesting "Notes" to both volumes, and with a "Supplement." The *typographical* part is unworthy of the publication.

The author of this delightful selection of "Ancient English Poetry," was one of the pupils of the learned Dr. Parr, and was afterwards a member of Trinity College, Oxford. Before he was twenty years old, he published a volume of Poems of uncommon merit: but which, notwithstanding repeated inquiries and researches, I have never been fortunate enough to meet with. They bear, however, a high character with competent judges.

Headley is described to me, by those "who knew him well," as having been a young man of extraordinary taste and talent; as possessing a delicacy of sentiment, and an acuteness of feeling, known only to those chosen few on whom Nature bestows her choicest gifts, and in whom Genius kindles her purest fire. Modest, reserved, studious, contemplative, yet enthusiastic; he loved to wander alone by "haunted stream," and 'midst "sylvan shades," to indulge that peculiar train of ideas which led him, through the works of creation, to hold converse with his Creator; thus realizing, as it were, the beautiful fiction of the Poet:

To noon-tide shades incontinent he ran,  
Where purls the brook with sleep inviting sound,  
Or when Dan Sol to slope his wheels began,  
Amid the broom he bask'd him on the ground,  
Where the wild thyme and camomile are found;  
There would he linger, till the latest ray  
Of light sate trembling on the welkin's bound;  
Then homeward through the twilight's shadow stray,  
Pensive and slow: so had he pass'd many a day.

Yet not in thoughtless slumber were they past;  
For oft the heavenly fire that lay conceal'd

tality, can boast of a reputation sufficiently bulky and well founded to catch, and to detain the eye of each succeeding generation as it rises. The revolutions of

Beneath the sleeping embers, mounted fast,  
And all its native light anew reveal'd;  
Oft as he travers'd the cerulean field,  
And mark'd the clouds that drove before the wind,  
Ten thousand glorious systems would he build,  
Ten thousand great ideas fill'd his mind.\*

His heart beat in unison with every thing that was elegant or sublime; and his studies were tempered by a sensibility which induced him to seek only for what could adorn the human intellect, or stamp excellence on the human character. He appears to have read much and variously; his sentiments are expressed with a boldness equally free from prejudice and dogmatism. I question whether Pope, who was a remarkable diligent student in English literature, had read so much at Headley's age: I am confident he did not possess so legitimate a taste.

Nature had bestowed on Headley a fine form, and an expressive countenance. His eye was that of the *eagle*; to which Mr. Kett happily alludes in the following verses of his "Juvenile Poems:"

I think how HEADLEY, wanderer here no more!  
With *eagle-eye* was wont thy sands to tread,  
By soft compassion and the Muses led,  
To weave new garlands for the bards of yore.  
Sorrow for him her tender tear shall shed,  
Long as the surges lave thy pebbled shore.

*Sonnet xi. To Yarmouth.*

But it is painful to pursue the subject, interesting as it may be—Headley died at the age of TWENTY-THREE!

So sinks the day-star in the ocean-bed,  
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,  
And tricks his beams, and with new spangled ore  
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky.

Milton's *Lycidas*.

EDITOR.

---

\* Thomson's "Castle of Indolence," Canto 1. st. lviii-ix.

opinion, gradual improvements, and new discoveries, will shake, if not demolish, the fairest fabricks of the human intellect. Fame, like virtue, is seldom stationary; if it ceases to advance, it inevitably goes backward, and speedy are the steps of its receding when compared with those of its advances.

“Writers, who do not belong to the first class, yet are of distinguished merit, should rest contented with the scanty praise of the few for the present, and trust with confidence to posterity. He who writes well, leaves a *κλέμας ἑστὴ\** behind him. The partial and veering gales of favour, though silent perhaps for one century, are sure to rise in gusts in the next. Truth, however tardy, is infallibly progressive, and with her walks Justice. Let this console deserted genius: those honours, which, through envy or accident, are withheld in one age, are sure to be repaid with interest, by taste and gratitude, in another. These reflections were more immediately suggested by the memory of Quarles, which has been branded with more than common abuse, and who seems often to have been censured merely from the want of being read. If his poetry failed to gain him friends and readers, his piety should at least have secured him peace and goodwill. He too often, no doubt, mistook the enthusiasm of devotion for the inspiration of fancy; to mix the waters of Jordan and Helicon in the same cup, was reserved for the hand of Milton; and for him and him only, to find the bays of Mount Olivet, equally verdant with those of Parnassus. Yet, as the effusions of a real poetical mind, however thwarted by untowardness of subject, will be seldom rendered totally abortive, we find in Quarles, original imagery, striking sentiments, fertility of expression, and happy combinations; together with a compression of style which merits the observation of the writers of verse. Gross deficiencies of judgment, and the infelicity of his subjects, concurred in ruining him. Perhaps no circumstance whatever

\* Thucydides.

can give a more complete idea of Quarles's degradation, than a late edition of his 'Emblems:' the following passage is extracted from the 'Preface.' 'Mr. Francis Quarles, the author of the Emblems that go under his name, was a man of the most exemplary piety, and had a deep insight into the mysteries of our holy religion. But for all that, the book itself is written in so old a language, that many parts of it are scarce intelligible in the present age; many of his phrases are so affected, that no person who has any taste for reading can peruse them with the least degree of pleasure; many of his expressions are harsh, and sometimes whole lines are included in a parenthesis, by which the mind of the reader is diverted from the principal object. His Latin mottos, under each cut, can be of no service to an ordinary reader, because he cannot understand them. In order, therefore, to accommodate the public with an edition of Quarles's Emblems, properly modernized, this work was undertaken.' Such an exhibition of Quarles is chaining Columbus to an oar; or making John Duke of Marlborough, a train-band corporal.

"His '*Enchiridion*,' Lond. 1658, consisting of select brief observations, moral and political, deserves republication, together with the best parts of his other works. Had this little piece been written at Athens, or at Rome, its author would have been classed with the wise men of his country.

"Our author was Cup-bearer to the Queen of Bohemia, Secretary to the Primate of Ireland, and Chronologer to the City of London; in the mention of which latter office, his widow, in her Life of him, says, 'which place he held to his death, and would have given that city (and the world) a testimony that he was their faithful servant therein, if it had pleased God to blesse him with life to perfect what he had began.' His sufferings, both in mind and estate, during the civil wars, were considerable. Winstanley tells us he was plundered of his books and some rare manuscripts, which he intended for the press. Mr. Walpole and Mr. Granger have asserted that he had a pension from

\* Charles the First, though they produce no authority ;\* it is not improbable, as the King had taste to discover merit, and generosity to reward it. Wood, in mentioning a publication of Dr. Burgess, which was abused by an anonymous author, in a pamphlet, called, '*A Whip*,' and answered by Quarles, styles our author, 'an old puritannical poet, the sometimes darling of our plebeian judgments.' Philips says of his works, that 'they have been ever, and still are, in wonderful veneration among the vulgar,' *Theat. Poet.* p. 45. edit. 1660.

"His death was lamented in a copy of *Alcaicks*, by J. Duport, Greek Professor to the University of Cambridge, and one of the first writers of the tongue this country has produced. See Lloyd's *Mem.* p. 621. Fuller's *Worthies*, p. 335. In an obscure book of Epigrams, by Thomas Bancroft, there is one addressed to Quarles, in which he intimates, that he had been pre-occupied in a subject by our poet. *Ep.* 233. B. I. 1639."

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From Granger's Biographical History of England,  
vol. ii. 307. ed. 1804.]

"FRANCIS QUARLES, who was sometime Cup-bearer to the Queen of Bohemia, Secretary to Archbishop Usher, and Chronologer to the City of London, had, at this time, a very considerable reputation as a poet; but he merited much more as an honest and pious man. 'His Emblems,' which have been serviceable to allure children to read, have been often printed, and are not yet forgotten. We sometimes stumble upon a pretty thought among many trivial

\* They were both probably led to make the assertion from the following couplet of Pope :

"The hero William, and the martyr Charles.

One knighted Blackmore, and one *fiension'd Quarles.*"

Imit. *Hor. Ep.* i. v. 386-7.

EDITOR.

ones, in this book ; and now and then meet with poetry in mechanism of the prints.\* He has borrowed a considerable part of this work from the ‘Emblems of Hermanus Hugo.’ His ‘Feast for Worms,’ and many

\* Mr. Pope, in one of his letters to Bishop Atterbury, in which he incidently mentions the vanity of the world, speaks thus of our poet: “*Tinnit, inane est*, with the picture of one ringing on the globe with his finger, is the best thing that I have the luck to remember in that great poet Quarles (not that I forget the devil at bowls, which I know to be your Lordship’s favourite cut, as well as favourite diversion). But the greatest part are of a very different character from these: one of them on ‘O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?’ represents a man sitting in a melancholy posture in a large skeleton. Another, on ‘O that my head were waters, and my eyes a fountain of tears,’ &c. exhibits a human figure, with several spouts gushing from it, like the spouts of a fountain. This reminds me of an Emblem which I have seen in a German author, on Matth. vii. 3. in which are two men, one of whom has a beam, almost as big as himself, with a picked end sticking in his left eye; and the other has only a small mote sticking in his right. Hence it appears, that metaphor and allegory, however beautiful in themselves, will not always admit of a sensible representation.” See Granger, as above.

“Quarles was indebted to Herman Hugo for the hint of writing Emblems; the earliest edition I have been able to meet with, is that published in 1633, at Antwerp, in tolerable good Latin Elegies. A translation of it appeared Lond. 1686, by Edm. Arwaker, M.A. who very injudiciously observes, that ‘Mr Quarles only borrowed his Emblems to prefix them to much inferior sense.’ The earliest edition of Quarles’s book that I have seen, is in 1635, all the prints from the beginning of the third book, are exactly copied from Hugo, but Hugo himself was not original; as Andrew Alciat, a Milaneze lawyer, so early as 1535, published at Paris, a volume of Emblems. Thuanus gives a great character of this writer, Hist. lib. 8. A small edition of Alciat’s work, with the observation, of C. Minos, partially extracted, was published at Geneva. There is a pretty thought in one of the Emblemmss

other poems, have long been neglected, and are now literally worm-eaten. In the time of the civil war, a petition, full of unjust accusation, was preferred against this worthy man, by eight persons, of whom he knew not any two, but by sight; the news of this had such an effect upon him, that he declared 'it would be his death,' which happened soon after, according to his prediction. He is said to have had a pension in consideration of his writings, from Charles I." Ob. 8 Sept. 1644. *Æt.* 52.

which consists of a helmet turned into a bee-hive, and surrounded on all sides with its inhabitants; the motto is '*Ex bello Pax.*' I mention it solely to observe that in the Sonnet sung before Queen Elizabeth, at a tilt, in the year 1590, at Westminster, and supposed to have been composed by the Earl of Essex, a thought of the same kind occurs:

*My helmet now shall make an hive for bees,*

And lovers songs shall turn to holy psalms, &c.

See vol. iii. Evans's Ballads.

"The writer of the same song, whoever he was, might have been indebted for the thought to some print of the kind." Headley, vol. ii. 175.

While we are on the subject of Books of Emblems, it may not be irrelevant to notice "A Collection of Emblemes, ancient and moderne; quickened with metrical illustrations both moral and divine: and disposed into lotteries, that instruction and good counsell may be furthered by an honest and pleasant recreation. By George Wither. London, folio, 1635." With an engraved frontispiece. This volume, which is wretchedly printed, contains 100 Emblems, engraved by Passe: the designer is unknown. Both artists have done their parts well, for some of these ornaments have not been eclipsed by the graphic productions of the last hundred years. EDITOR.



## SPECIMENS

OF

## QUARLES'S POETRY.

AND what's a life?—a weary pilgrimage,  
Whose glory in one day doth fill the stage  
With childhood, manhood, and decrepit age.

And what's a life?—the flourishing array  
Of the proud summer-meadow, which to-day  
Wears her green plush, and is to-morrow hay.

Read on this dial, how the shades devour  
My short-liv'd winter's day! hour eats up hour;  
Alas! the total's but from eight to four.

Behold these lilies, which thy hands have made  
Fair copies of thy life, and open laid  
To view, how soon they droop, how soon they fade!

Shade not that dial, night will blind too soon;  
My non-ag'd day already points to noon;  
How simple is my suit! how small my boon!

Nor do I beg this slender inch to wile  
The time away, or falsely to beguile  
My thoughts with joy: here's nothing worth a smile.

*Quarles's Emblems, B. 3. Em. 13.*

*O that thou wouldst hide me in the Grave, that thou  
wouldst keep me in secret until thy wrath be past.*

**PSALMS.**

Ah ! whither shall I fly ? what path untrod  
Shall I seek out to 'scape the flaming rod  
Of my offended, of my angry God ?

Where shall I sojourn ? what kind sea will hide  
My head from thunder ? where shall I abide  
Until his flames be quench'd, or laid aside ?

What if my feet should take their hasty flight,  
And seek protection in the shades of night ?  
Alas ! no shades can blind the God of Light.

What if my soul should take the wings of day,  
And find some desert ? if she springs away,  
The wings of vengeance clip as fast as they.

What if some solid rock should entertain  
My frightened soul ? can solid rocks sustain  
The stroke of Justice, and not cleave in twain ?

Nor sea, nor shade, nor shield, nor rock, nor cave,  
Nor silent deserts, nor the sullen grave,  
Where flame-ey'd fury means to smite, can save.

'T is vain to flee : till gentle Mercy shew  
Her better eye, the farther off we go,  
The swing of Justice deals the mightier blow.

Th' ingenious child, corrected, doth not fly  
His angry mother's hand, but clings more nigh,  
And quenches, with his tears, her flaming eye.

Great God ! there is no safety here below ;  
Thou art my fortress, thou that seem'st my foe,  
'Tis thou that strik'st the stroke, must guard the blow.

*Quarles's Emblems:*

## TO CHASTITY.

O Chastity ! the flower of the soul,  
 How is thy perfect fairness turn'd to foul ?  
 How are thy blossoms blasted all to dust,  
 By sudden lightning of untamed lust !  
 How hast thou thus defil'd thy iv'ry feet,  
 Thy sweetness that was once, how far from sweet !  
 Where are thy maiden smiles, thy blushing cheek ?  
 Thy lamb-like countenance, so fair, so meek ?  
 Where is that spotless flower, that while-ere  
 Within thy lily bosom thou didst wear ?  
 Has wanton Cupid snatch'd it ? hath his dart  
 Sent courtly tokens to thy simple heart ?  
 Where dost thou bide ? the country half disclaims thee ;  
 The city wonders when a body names thee :  
 Or have the rural woods engrost thee there,  
 And thus forestall'd our empty markets here ?  
 Sure thou art not ; or kept where no man shews thee ;  
 Or chang'd so much, scarce man or woman knows thee.

*Hist. of Queen Ester, sect. ii. Med. 2.*

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Even as the soil (which April's gentle showers  
 Have fill'd with sweetness, and enrich'd with flowers)  
 Rears up her suckling plants, still shooting forth  
 The tender blossoms of her timely birth,  
 But if denied the beams of cheerly May,  
 They hang their wither'd heads and fade away ;  
 So man, assisted by th' Almighty's hand,  
 His faith does flourish, and securely stand ;  
 But left awhile, forsook (as in a shade)  
 It languishes, and, nipt with sin, doth fade.

*Job Militant, Med. 6.*

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As when a lady (walking Flora's bower)  
 Picks here a pink, and there a gillyflower,  
 Now plucks a violet from her purple bed.

And then a primrose (the year's maidenhead),  
There nips the brier, here the lover's pansy,  
Shifting her dainty pleasures with her fancy.  
This on her arm, and that she lists to wear  
Upon the borders of her curious hair;  
At length, a rose-bud (passing all the rest)  
She plucks, and bosoms in her lily breast.

*Hist. of Queen Ester, Sect. 6.*

Even as a hen (whose tender brood forsake  
The downy closet of her wings, and take  
Each its affected way) marks how they feed,  
This on that crumb, and that on t'other seed;  
Moves as they move, and stays when as they stay,  
And seems delighted in their infant play;  
Yet fearing danger, with a busy eye  
Looks here and there, if aught she can espy  
Which unawares might snatch a booty from her,  
Eyes all that pass, and watches every comer;  
Even so the affection, &c.

*Job Mil. Sect. 1.*

Like as the haggard,\* cloister'd in her mew  
To scour her downy robes, and to renew  
Her broken flags, preparing t'overlook  
The tim'rous mallard at her sliding brook;  
Jets oft from perch to perch, from stock to ground,  
From ground to window, thus surveying round  
Her dove-befeather'd prison—till at length  
Calling her noble birth to mind, and strength.

\* *Haggard* here means "a haggard hawk"—a wild unreclaimed hawk—"Haggart falcons are the most excellent birds of all other falcons," says Tuberville. See Stevens's ingenious note on the word *haggard*, in *Othello*; Ed. Shaksp. 1803. vol. xix. 387. Eaton.

Whereto her wing was born, her ragged beak  
 Nips off her jangling jesses,\* strives to break  
 Her gingling fetters, and begins to bate  
 At every glimpse, and darts at every grate.

*Emb. i. 3. B.*

Even as the needle that directs the hour  
 (Touch'd with the loadstone) by the secret power  
 Of hidden Nature, points upon the pole;  
 Even so the wavering powers of my soul,  
 Touch'd by the virtue of the Spirit, flee  
 From what is earth, and point alone to Thee.†

*Job Mil. 4. Med.*

From HEADLEY's Select Beauties, &c.

"In perusing Quarles," says Headley, "I have occasionally observed that he has sometimes taken thoughts from the works of Lord Sterline, but the passages were hardly worth noticing."

The following Specimens are taken from Quarles's  
 "DIVINE POEMS:" the *second* edition of which ap-

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\* "*Jesses* are short straps of leather tied about the foot of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist," says Sir T. HANMER. Vide *Shaksp.* ed. 1803, vol. xix. 387.

EDITOR.

† "In the beautiful song of 'Sweet William's Farewell,' the sailor, with propriety, adopts a nautical term from his own art—

"Change as ye list, ye winds; my heart shall be  
 The faithful compass that still points to thee."

HEADLEY.

peared in 1680; a *fifth*, in 1717. They are quoted from the former edition.

FROM THE PENTELOGIA.

[In the same.]

MORS TUA.

Can *he* be fair, that withers at a blast?  
Or he be strong, that airy breath can cast?  
Can he be wise, that knows not how to live?  
Or he be rich, that nothing hath to give?  
Can he be young, that's feeble, weak and wan?  
So fair, strong, wise, so rich, so young is man.  
So fair is man, that death (a parting blast)  
Blasts his fair flower, and makes him earth at last;  
So strong is man, that with a gasping breath  
He totters, and bequeaths his strength to death;  
So wise is man, that if with death he strive,  
His wisdom cannot teach him how to live;  
So rich is man, that (all his debts being paid)  
His wealth's the winding-sheet wherein he's laid;  
So young is man, that, broke with care and sorrow,  
He's old enough to-day, to die to-morrow:  
Why bragg'st thou then, thou worm of five foot long?  
Thou'rt neither fair, nor strong, nor wise, nor rich,  
nor young.

---

FROM JOB MILITANT.

[In the same.]

THE DIGESTION OF THE WHOLE HISTORY.

1. *In Prosperity.*

Thou, whose lank fortunes Heaven hath swell'd with  
store,  
Make not thyself, by over-wishing, poor:

*Specimens of*

Husband that good, which else abuse makes bad,  
Abstracting where thy base desire would add :  
Lines flowing from Sophoclean quill  
Deserve no plaudit, being acted ill.

2. *In Adversity.*

Hath Heaven withdrawn the talent he hath given thee ?  
Hath envious death of all thy sons bereaven thee ?  
Have foul diseases foil'd thee on the floor ?  
He earns no sweet, that never tasted sour :  
Thou art a scholar : if thy tutor do  
Pose thee too hard, he will instruct thee too.

3. *In Temptation.*

Art thou oppos'd to thy unequal foe ?  
March bravely on, thy General bids thee go ;  
Thou art Heaven's champion, to maintain his right ;  
Who calls thee forth will give thee strength to fight.  
God seeks by conquest thy renown ; for He  
Will win enough, fight thou, or faint, or flee.

4. *In Slander.*

If winter fortunes nip thy summer friends,  
And tip their tongues with censure that offends  
Thy tender fame, despair not, but be wise ;  
Know, Heaven selecteth whom the world denies :  
Thou hast a milk-white *Thïsbe* that is with thee,  
Will take thy part when all the world's against thee..

5. *In Re-advancement.*

Art thou advanc'd to thy supreme desire ?  
Be still the same ; fear lower, aim no higher :  
Man's play hath many scenes, but in the last,  
Heaven knits up all ; to sweeten all that's past.

Affliction is a rod to scourge us home,  
A painful earnest of a heaven to come\*.

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\* "To the Reader."

[Prefixed to his 'History of Sampson,' p. 253. In the same.]

"The tyranny of my affairs was never yet so imperious, but I could steal some hours to my private meditations; the fruits of which stolen time, I here present thee with, in 'The History of Sampson.' Wherein, if thy extreme severity check at any thing which thou conceivest may not stand with the majesty of this sacred subject, know, that my intention was not to offend my brother. The wisest of kings, inspired by the King of Wisdom, thought it no detraction from the gravity of his holy Proverbs, to describe a harlot like a harlot; her whoreish attire; her immodest gesture; her bold countenance; her flattering tongue; her lascivious embraces; her unchaste kisses; her impudent invitations: if my descriptions in the like kind offend, I make no question but the validity of my warrant will give a reasonable satisfaction. He that lifts not his feet high enough, may easily stumble: on the contrary, if any be, whose worse than sacrilegious minds shall profane our harmless intentions with wanton conceits, to such I heartily wish a '*Procul ite.*' Let none such look farther than this Epistle at their own perils; if they do, let them put off their shoes, for this is 'HOLY GROUND.' Foul hands will muddle the clearest waters, and base minds will corrupt the purest text. If any offence be taken, it is by way of stealth, for there is none willingly given. I write to *Bees*, and not to *Spiders*; they will suck pleasing honey from such flowers; those may burst with their own poison; but you, whose well-seasoned hearts are not distempered with either of these extremities, but have the better relish of a sacred understanding, draw near and read."



## FROM SION'S ELEGIES.

[In the same.]

## ELEG. XVIII.

So the quick-scented beagles, in a view,  
 O'er hill and dale the fleeting chase pursue,  
 As swift-foot death and ruin follow me,  
 That flees afraid, yet knows not where to flee :  
 Flee to the fields? there with the sword I meet ;  
 And like a watch, death stands in every street ;  
 No cover hides from death ; no shades, no cells  
 So dark, wherein not death and horror dwells ;  
 Our days are number'd, and our numbers done,  
 The empty hour-glass of our glory's run ;  
 Our sins are summ'd, and so extreme's the score,  
 That Heaven could not do less, nor hell do more.

## FUNERAL ELEGIES.

[In the same.]

## ELEG. VIII.

Had virtue, learning, the diviner arts,  
 Wit, judgment, wisdom (or what other parts  
 That make perfection, and return the mind  
 As great as earth can suffer) been confin'd  
 To earth—had they the patent to abide  
 Secure from change, our AILMER\* ne'er had died.

---

\* "He was one, whose life and death made as full and perfect a story of worth and goodness, as earth would suffer; and whose pregnant virtues deserve as faithful a register, as earth can keep." QUARLES to his "*Readers*," prefixed to the above Funeral Elegies.

Fond Earth forbear, and let thy childish eyes  
Ne'er weep for him thou ne'er knew'st how to prize;  
Shed not a tear, blind Earth, for it appears  
Thou never lov'dst our Ailmer, by thy tears  
Or if thy floods must needs o'erflow their brim,  
Lament, lament thy blindness, and not him.

ELEG. XIII.

No, no, he is not dead ; the mouth of fame,  
Honour's shrill herald, would preserve his name,  
And make it live, in spite of death and dust,  
Were there no other Heaven, no other trust.  
He is not dead ; the sacred Nine deny  
The soul that merits fame should ever die.  
He lives ; and when the latest breath of fame  
Shall want her trump to glorify a name,  
He shall survive, and these self-closed eyes  
That now lie slumb'ring in the dust, shall rise,  
And, fill'd with endless glory, shall enjoy  
The perfect vision of eternal joy.\*

FROM HIS ELEGY ON LADY LUCKYN.†

[In the same.]

Had she been only that which serves to raise  
The name of woman to a common height ;

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\* This tautology appears to have escaped our poet. The above "*Sion and Funeral Elegies*" are composed in such a manner, that each begins with the letter of the alphabet in succession as far as Y. There are some beautiful passages in the "*Sion Sonnets*" composed in eight-line stanzas. EDITOR.

† There is something very pleasing in the short epistle prefixed to this Elegy.

" To my honourable and dear Friend Sir WILLIAM  
LUCKYN, Baronet.

" SIR,

" To whom can these leaves owe themselves,  
but You ? whose the author is, and to whom the blessed

Had she been only that, which, now-a-days,  
 With some allowance, makes perfection weight;  
 She had deserv'd her share of common praise,  
 Perchance, and had been priz'd above her rate:  
 But she was ALL; her substance had no scum;  
 She was a perfect quintessence, in whom  
 All other items met, and made one total sum.

Stanza viii.\*

life and death of this sainted lady hath been, and is (to my knowledge) a religious and continued meditation. She was yours; and the terms whereon you parted with her, was no ill bargain. Having a double *Interest* (and, in that, a treble blessing) for more than twelve years, could you expect less than to lose the *Principal*? But ALMIGHTY God hath shewn himself so gracious a dealer, that we look for extraordinary pennyworths at his bountiful hand. Your wisdom knows practically that our affections must keep silence when *his will* is the speaker. He *knew* her fitter for Heaven than earth, and therefore transplanted her. He found her full ripe, and therefore gathered her. I present what here is to you; wherein you shall receive but the self-same by number, and by measure, which before you had by *weight*. Be pleased to accept it from the hand of him that makes a relique of her memory, and is

“ Your most affectionate friend to serve you,

“ F. QUARLES.”

\* The following is in a different train, but it shows the peculiarity of Quarles's fancy :

Quick-finger'd Death's impartial ; and lets fly  
 Her shafts at all, but aims with fouler spite  
 At fairer marks ; she, now and then, shoots by  
 And hits a fool ; but, levelling at the white,  
 She often pricks the Eagle in the eye,  
 And spares the carcass of the flagging kite ;  
 Queens drop away, when blue-leg'd *Maukin* lives ;  
 Drones thrive when bees are burnt within their hives ;  
 And courtly *Mildred* dies, when country *Madge* survives.

[From the above.]

HER EPITAPH.

We boast no virtues, and we beg no tears;  
 O reader; if thou hast but eyes and ears,  
 It is enough; but tell me, why  
 Thou com'st to gaze? is it to pry  
 Into our cost, or borrow  
 A copy of our sorrow?  
 Or, dost thou come  
 To learn to die,  
 Not knowing whom  
 To practise by?  
 If *this* be thy desire,  
 Then draw thee one step nigher;  
 Here lies a *precedent*—a rarer  
 Earth never shew'd; nor Heaven a fairer.  
 She was—but room forbids to tell thee what—  
 Sum all *perfection* up, and she was—*that*.

EDITOR.

I shall conclude these Specimens of Quarles's Poetry with the following from Mr. Ellis's "Specimens of Early English Poets," vol. iii. 122. It is the only one given by this gentleman, and as it happens to be of quite a different\* nature from the preceding, I subjoin it with the greater readiness.

It is extracted from his "Shepherd's Oracles," quarto, 1646; and describes, with some humour, the state of the Puritans.

\* So much so, as to excite a doubt in my mind, whether his son John, who, from Wood's account, was a writer as well as a lover of poetry, may not be the author of it. Consult Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. col. 355.

## SONG OF ANARCHUS.

Know then, my brethren, Heaven is clear,  
And all the clouds are gone;  
The righteous now shall flourish, and  
Good days are coming on.  
Come then, my brethren, and be glad,  
And eke rejoice with me;  
Lawn sleeves and rochets shall go down,  
And hey! then up go we!

We'll break the windows which the Whore  
Of Babylon hath painted;  
And when the Popish saints are down,  
Then barrow shall be sainted.  
There's neither cross nor crucifix  
Shall stand for man to see;  
Rome's trash and trumperies shall go down,  
And hey! then up go we!

We'll down with all the '*Varsities*\*  
Where learning is profess'd,  
Because they practice and maintain  
The language of the Beast.  
We'll drive the doctors out of doors,  
And arts, whate'er they be;  
We'll cry both arts and learning down,  
And hey! then up go we!

If once that Anti-christian crew  
Be crush'd and overthrown,  
We'll teach the nobles how to crouch,  
And keep the gentry down.  
Good manners have an ill report,  
And turn to pride, we see;  
We'll therefore cry good manners down,  
And hey! then up go we!

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\* The Universities.

The name of lord shall be abhorr'd,  
For every man's a brother;  
No reason why, in Church, or State,  
One man should rule another.  
But when the change of government  
Shall set our fingers free,  
We'll make the wanton Sister stoop,  
And hey! then up go we!

Our cobblers shall translate their *souls*  
From caves obscure and shady;  
We'll make Tom T. as good as my lord,  
And Joan as good as my lady.  
We'll crush and fling the marriage ring  
Into the Roman *See*;  
We'll ask no bands, but e'en clap hands,  
And hey! then up go we!

I am not prepared to go quite the length of Dr. Jackson,\* in commendation of Quarles's Poetry, though I am firmly convinced it merits not one half of the censure which the pedantry of Pope and of others has bestowed upon it. A *Volume* of Quarles's Poems would not probably be very kindly received by the public: but it is hoped that the foregoing *Specimens* will be considered as an acceptable gift. EDITOR.

\* In his "Thirty Letters," &c.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE reader is now in possession not only of the remarks of various critics on the merits and demerits of Quarles, but of such Specimens of the author's compositions as may induce him to form his own unbiassed opinion.

It is not my wish to speak of this writer in a strain of unqualified panegyric; though I feel confident, that, with those who can relish the genius of JEREMY TAYLOR, or the energy of Sir THOMAS BROWNE, the ensuing pages will not be read with apathy or disappointment. The periods of Quarles are sometimes balanced with a nicety and precision which Johnson might not have disdained to adopt; and his images of virtue and of vice are so happily conceived, and forcibly expressed, that we immediately turn with rapture towards the former, and with abhorrence from the latter. Perhaps there is no other instance of a writer before Milton, who, in the language of Cowper's encomium of Sydney, may be more justly called a

—— warbler of poetic prose.

As Quarles's plan will be found to be entirely novel, so is the execution of it equally happy. It may be difficult to discover, in the whole compass of English literature, the characteristics of vice or of weakness more forcibly displayed, or the consolations of religion more efficaciously administered.

These beauties may however, in some places, appear to be tarnished by a style too luxuriantly metaphorical for the simplicity of devout compositions: and that

excessive love of *antithesis*,\* which the author evinces in almost every page, may produce a kind of artificial effect which should never arise from perusing the effusions of the *heart*. But these defects are venial, and are connected rather with matters of taste and criticism, than of genius and talent. The reader will never meet with poverty of fancy, or feebleness of expression, in the periods of Quarles.

True it is, some passages may appear to savour a little of those principles now technically called *evangelical*; but it must be remembered that they were written by their *AUTHOR* with other feelings, and other motives, than those by which the present evangelical *Sectarists* seem to be actuated.

That *QUARLES* had the most upright notions, and a proper sense of the relationship between man and his Redeemer, is evident from the following Prayer: a Prayer, which is not only distinguishable for the beauty and correctness of its language, but to which no sincere lover of our excellent Church Establishment can refuse his "*Amen*."

"Lord, if thy mercy exceeded not my misery, I could look for no compassion; and if thy grace transcended not my sin, I could expect for nothing but confusion. Oh, thou that madest me of nothing, renew me, that have made myself far less than nothing; revive those sparkles in my

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\* I incline to think that Quarles had, in some measure, studied the periods of "Sir Wm. Cornwallyes, the younger, Knight;" the most complete edition of whose "*Essays*" was published in a small octavo volume, in 1632, with a curious frontispiece of the Father and Son, sitting at their studies. There is a terseness and antithesis in Cornwallis, occasionally not unlike Quarles. These *Essays* deserve republication; and one is rather surprised not to find an extract from them among Mr. Burnett's *Specimens of English Prose Writers*." For some particulars relating to Cornwallis, see Granger's *Biog. Hist. Eng.* vol. xi. 333-4. ed. 1804.



soul which lust hath quenched; cleanse thine image in me which my sin hath blurred; enlighten my understanding with thy truth; rectify my judgment with thy word; direct my will with thy Spirit; strengthen my memory to retain good things: order my affections that I may love thee above all things; increase my faith; encourage my hope; quicken my charity; sweeten my thoughts with thy grace; season my words with thy Spirit; sanctify my actions with thy wisdom; subdue the insolence of my rebellious flesh; restrain the fury of my unbridled passions; reform the frailty of my corrupted nature; incline my heart to desire what is good, and bless my endeavours that I may do what I desire. Give me a true knowledge of myself, and make me sensible of mine own infirmities; let not the sense of those mercies which I enjoy, blot out of my remembrance those miseries which I deserve—that I may be truly thankful for the one, and humbly penitent for the other. In all my afflictions keep me from despair; in all my deliverances preserve me from ingratitude; that being timely quickened with the sense of thy goodness, and truly humbled by the sight of mine own weakness, I may be here exalted by the virtue of thy grace, and hereafter advanced to the kingdom of thy glory."

Vide post, "THE HUMBLE MAN," p. 236.

We cannot suppose the Secretary of USHER to have been a mere enthusiast: those, therefore, who may be inclined to admire only the effusions of Quarles's fancy, will do well to consider the extent of his erudition, and the sincerity of his endeavours to reform the depravity of the human heart.

EDITOR.



# **JUDGMENT AND MERCY**

**FOR**

**AFFLICTED SOULS ;**

**OR,**

**MEDITATIONS, SOLILOQUIES, AND PRAYERS.**

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**BY FRANCIS QUARLES.**

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**IN TWO PARTS.**



TO MY MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN

KING CHARLES [I.]

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SIR,

**I** BELIEVE you to be such a patron of virtue, that if this Treatise had the least probability of cherishing vice, my countenance durst not admit a thought of this Dedication to your majesty.

But my own reason (seconded by better approbations) assures me these Disquisitions and Prayers are like to beget grace in those where it was not, and to confirm it where it was.

And being so useful, I dare not doubt your patronage of this Child, which survives a Father whose utmost abilities were (till death darkened that great light in his soul) sacrificed to your service.

But, if I could question your willing protection of it, I might strengthen my petition for it, by an unquestionable commendation of the author's published Meditations, in most of which (even those of Poetry begun in his youth) there are such tinctures of piety, and pictures of devout passions, as gained him much love, and many noble friends.

One of that number (which is not to be numbered) was the religious, learned, peaceable, humble Bishop of Armagh; whom I beseech God to bless, and make your majesty and him, in these bad, sad times, instruments of good to this distracted, distempered, Church and State.

This is my unfeigned prayer: and I doubt not but all that wish well to Sion will seal it with their Amen.

Your majesty's poor

And most faithful subject,

RICHARD ROYSTON.

## PREFACE

[OF RICHARD ROYSTON.]

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READER,

*IT* is thought fit to say this little, and but this little, of the Author and his book.

He was (for I speak to those that are strangers to his extraction and breeding) a branch of a deserving family, and the son of a worthy father: his education was in the Universities and Inns of Court, but his inclination was rather to divine studies than the law.

This appears in most of his published books (which are many) but I think in NONE more than THIS, which was finished with his life.

Wherein the reader may behold (according to the arguments undertaken by the author) what passions, and in what degrees those passions, have possessed his soul; and whether grace have

*yet allayed or expelled them (those that are inconsistent with virtue) from the strong hold of his affections.*

*Such this Treatise is, and being such, I commend it to the reader, and this wish with it, that those many (too many) writers who mistake malice for zeal, and (being transported) speak evil of government, and meddle with things they understand not (Jude, viii. 10.); forgetting there are such sins as sedition and heresy (sins which Saint Paul, Gal. v. 20, 21. parallels with murder and witchcraft) would change their disputes into devout meditations, such as these be; in which the pious man shall see virtue adorned with beautiful language, and vice so presented, as it is not like to infect the mind, nor corrupt the conscience.*

*The method, the arguments, the style, all speak Mr. Quarles the author of the book; and the book speaks his commendations so much, that I need not commend it; but I do thee, to God.*

*Farewell.*

## JUDGMENT AND MERCY, &c.

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### PART THE FIRST.

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## THE SENSUAL MAN.

### HIS SOLACE.

COME, let us be merry, and rejoice our souls, in frolic and in fresh delights: let us screw our pampered hearts a pitch beyond the reach of dull browed sorrow: let us pass the slow paced time in melancholy charming *mirth*, and take the advantage of our youthful days: let us banish care to the dead sea of phlegmatic old age: let a deep sigh be high treason, and let a solemn look be adjudged a crime too great for pardon. My *serious studies* shall be to draw mirth into a body, to analyse laughter, and to paraphrase upon the various texts of all delights. My *recreations* shall be to still pleasure into a quintessence, to reduce beauty to her first principles, and to extract a perfect innocence from the milk white doves of Venus. Why should I spend my precious minutes in the sullen and dejected shades of *sadness*? or ravel out my short-lived days in solemn and heart-breaking *care*? Hours have eagles-wings, and when their hasty flight shall put a period to our numbered days, the world is gone with us, and all our forgotten joys are left



to be enjoyed by the succeeding generations, and we are snatched we know not how, we know not whither; and wrapt in the dark bosom of eternal night. Come then, my soul, be wise; make use of that which gone, is past recalling, and lost, is past redemption: eat thy bread with a merry heart, and gulp down care in frolic cups of liberal wine. Beguile the tedious nights with dalliance, and steep thy stupid senses in unctuous, in delightful sports. 'Tis all the portion that this transitory world can give thee. Let music, voices, masks, and midnight revels, and all that melancholy wisdom censures vain, be thy delights. And let thy care-abjuring soul cheer up, and sweeten the short days of thy consuming youth. Follow the ways of thy own heart, and take the freedom of thy sweet desires; leave not delight untried, and spare no cost to heighten up thy lusts. Take pleasure in the choice of pleasures, and please thy curious eyes with all varieties, to satisfy thy soul in all things which thy heart desires. Ay, but, my soul, when those evil days shall come wherein thy wasting pleasures shall present their items to thy bedrid view—when all diseases and the evils of age shall muster up their forces in thy crazy bones, where be thy comforts then?

CONSIDER, O my soul, and know that day will come, and after that, another, wherein, for all these things,

*God will bring thee to judgment.* Eccles. xi. 9.

*Even in laughter the heart is sorrowful, and the end of that mirth is heaviness.* Prov. xiv. 13.

*I said in my heart, Go to now, I will prove thee with mirth, and therefore enjoy pleasure, and behold this also is vanity: I said of laughter, It is mad; and of mirth, What doth it? Eccles. ii. 2.*

*Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been wanton; ye have nourished your hearts as in the day of slaughter. St. James.*

*The heart of the wise man is in the house of mourning: but the heart of fools is in the house of mirth. Eccles. vii. 4.*

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

WHAT hast thou now to say, O my soul, why this judgment, seconded with divine proofs, backed with the harmony of holy men, should not proceed against thee? Dally no longer with thy own salvation, nor flatter thy own corruption: remember, the wages of flesh are sin, and the wages of sin, death. God hath threatened it, whose judgments are terrible: God hath witnessed it, whose words are truth. Consider then, my soul, and let not momentary pleasures flatter thee into eternity of torments. How many, that have trod thy steps, are now roaring in the flames of hell! and yet thou triflest away the time of thy repentance. O my poor deluded soul, presume no longer; repent to-day, lest to-morrow come too late. Or couldest thou ravel out thy days beyond Methusalem, tell me, alas! what will eternity be the shorter for the deduction of a thousand years? Be wisely provident therefore, O my soul, and bid vanity, the common sorceress of the world, farewell: life and death are yet before thee: choose life, and the God of life will seal thy

choice. Prostrate thyself before Him who delights not in the death of a sinner, and present thy petitions to Him who can deny thee nothing in the name of a Saviour.

#### HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, in the beauty of whose holiness is the true joy of those that love thee, the full happiness of those that fear thee, and the only rest of those that prize thee ; in respect of which the transitory pleasures of the world are less than nothing ; in comparison of which the greatest wisdom of the world is folly, and the glory of the earth but dross and dung : how dare my boldness thus presume to press into thy glorious presence ? What can my prayers expect but thy just wrath and heavy indignation ? Oh ! what return can the tainted breath of my polluted lips deserve, but to be bound hand and foot, and cast into the flames of hell ? But, Lord, the merits of my Saviour are greater than the offences of a sinner, and the sweetness of thy mercy exceeds the sharpness of my misery : the horror of thy judgments has seized upon me, and I languish through the sense of thy displeasure ; I have forsaken thee, the rest of my distressed soul, and set my affections upon the vanity of the deceitful world. I have taken pleasure in my foolishness, and have vaunted myself in mine iniquity ; I have flattered my soul with the honey of delights, whereby I am made sensible of the sting of my affliction ; wherefore I loath and utterly abhor myself, and from the bottom of my heart repent in dust and ashes. *Behold*, O Lord, I am impure and vile, and have

wallowed in the puddle of mine own corruptions; the sword of thy displeasure is drawn out against me, and what shall I plead, O thou Preserver of mankind? Make me a new creature, O my God, and destroy the old man within me. Remove my affections from the love of transitory things, that I may run the way of thy commandments. Turn away mine eyes from beholding vanity, and make thy testimonies my whole delight. Give me strength to discern the emptiness of the creature, and inebriate my heart with the fulness of thy joys. Be thou my portion, O God, at whose right hand stand pleasures for evermore. Be thou my refuge and my shield, and suffer me not to sink under the corruptions of my heart; let not the house of mirth beguile me; but give me a sense of the evil to come. Accept the free-will offerings of my mouth, and grant my petitions for the honour of thy Name; then will I magnify thy mercies, O God, and praise thy Name for ever and ever.

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## THE VAIN-GLORIOUS MAN.

## HIS VAUNT.

WHAT tellest thou me of conscience, or a pious life? They are good trades for a leaden spirit that can stand bent at every frown, and want the brains to make a higher fortune, or courage to achieve that honour which might glorify their names, and write their memories in the *chronicles of fame*. 'Tis true, humility is a need.

ful gift in those that have no quality to exercise their pride; and patience is a necessary grace to keep the world in peace, and him that hath it in a whole skin, and often proves a virtue born of mere necessity. And civil honesty is a fair pretence for him that hath not wit to act the knave, and makes a man capable of a little higher style than fool. And blushing modesty is a pretty innocent quality, and serves to vindicate an easy nature from the imputation of an ill breeding. These are inferior graces, that have got a good opinion in the dull wisdom of the world, and appear like water among the elements, to moderate the body politic, and keep it from combustion; nor do they come into the work of honour. Virtue consists in action, and the reward of action is glory. Glory is the great soul of the little world, and is the crown of all sublime attempts, and the point whereto the crooked ways of policy are all concentric. Honour consults not with a pious life. Let those that are ambitious of a religious reputation abjure all honourable titles, and let their dough-baked spirits take a pride in sufferance (the anvil of all injuries) and be thankfully baffled into a quiet pilgrimage. Rapes, murders, treasons, dispossessions, riots, are venial things to men of honour, and often coincident in high pursuits. Had my dull conscience stood upon such nice points, that little honour I have won had glorified some other arm, and left me begging morsels at his princely gates. Come, come, my soul, *Id factum juvat quod fieri non licet*. Fear not to do, what crowns thee being done. Ride on with thy honour, and create a name to live with fair eternity. Enjoy thy purchased glory as the me-

rit of thy renowned actions, and let thy memory entail it to succeeding generations. Make thy own game, and if thy conscience check thee, correct thy saucy conscience, till she stand as mute as metamorphosed Niobe. Fear not the frowns of princes, or the imperious hand of various fortune. Thou art too bright for the one to obscure, and too great for the other to cry down.

But hark, my soul, I hear a voice that thunders in mine ear

*I will change their glory into shame. Hos. iv. 7.*

*Man that is born in honour, and understandeth not, is like the beasts that perish. Psal. xlix. 20.*

*It is not good to eat too much honey; so for men to search their own glory is not glory. Prov. xxv. 27.*

*Thus saith the Lord, Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might, nor let the rich man glory in his riches: but let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the Lord. Jer. ix. 23.*

*Let us not be desirous of vain-glory, &c. Gal. v. 26.*

#### HIS SOLILOQUY.

VAIN-GLORY is a froth, which, blown off, discovers a great want of measure: canst thou, O my soul, be guilty of such an emptiness, and not be challenged? Canst thou appear in the searching eye of Heaven, and not expect to be cast away? Deceive not thyself, O my soul, nor flatter thyself with thy own greatness. Search thy-

self to the bottom, and thou shalt find enough to humble thee. Dost thou glory in the favour of a prince? the frown of a prince determines it. Dost thou glory in thy strength? a poor ague betrays it. Dost thou glory in thy wealth? the hand of a thief extinguishes it. Dost thou glory in thy friends? one cloud of adversity darkens it. Dost thou glory in thy parts? thy own pride obscures it. Behold, my soul, how like a bubble thou appearest, and with a sigh break'st into sorrow! The gate of heaven is strait; canst thou hope to enter without breaking? The bubble that would pass the floodgates, must first dissolve. My soul, melt then in tears, and empty thyself of all thy vanity, and thou shalt find divine repletion; evaporate in devotion, and thou shalt recruit thy greatness to eternal glory.

#### HIS PRAYER.

AND can I choose, O God, but tremble at thy judgments? Or can my stony heart not stand amazed at thy threatenings? It is thy voice, O God, and thou hast spoken it: it is thy voice, O God and I have heard it. Hadst thou so dealt by me, as thou didst by Babel's proud king, and driven me from the sons of men, thou hadst but done according to thy righteousness, and rewarded me according to my deservings. What couldst thou see in me less worthy of thy vengeance than in him, the example of thy justice? or, Lord, wherein am I more incapable of thy indignation? There is nothing in me to move thy mercy but my misery. Thy goodness is thyself, and hath no ground but what proceedeth from itself, yet have I sinned against that goodness, and have

thereby heaped up wrath against the day of wrath; that insomuch, had not thy grace abounded with my sin, I had long since been confounded in my sin, and swallowed up in the gulf of thy displeasure. But, Lord, thou takest no delight to punish; and with thee is no respect of persons: thou takest no pleasure in the confusion of thy creature, but rejoicest rather in the conversion of a sinner. Convert me, therefore, O God, and I shall be then converted: make me sensible of my own corruptions, that I may see the vileness of my own condition. Pull down the pride of my ambitious heart; humble me, thou, O God, and I shall be humbled: wean me from the thirst of transitory honour, and let my whole delight be to glory in thee: touch thou my conscience with the fear of thy name, that in all my actions I may fear to offend thee. Endue me, O Lord, with the spirit of meekness, and teach me to overcome evil with a patient heart: moderate and curb the exorbitances of my passion, and give me temperate use of all thy creatures. Replenish my heart with the graces of thy Spirit, that in all my ways I may be acceptable in thy sight. In all conditions give me a contented mind, and upon all occasions grant me a grateful heart, that honouring thee here in the church militant before men, I may be glorified hereafter in the church triumphant before thee and angels; where, filled with true glory, according to the measure of grace thou shalt be pleased to give me here, I may with angels and archangels praise thy name for ever and ever.



## THE OPPRESSOR.

### HIS PLEA.

I SEEK but what is my own by law : it was his own free act and deed : the execution lies for goods or body, and goods or body I will have, or else my money. What if his beggarly children pine, or his proud wife perish? They perish at their own charge, not mine ; and what is that to me ? I must be paid or he lie by it, until I have my utmost farthing or his bones. The law is just and good ; and being ruled by that, how can my fair proceedings be unjust ? What is thirty in the hundred to a man of trade ? Are we born to thrum caps, or pick straws ? and sell our livelihood for a few tears, and a whining face ? I thank God they move me not so much as a howling dog at midnight. I'll give no day, if Heaven itself would be security ; I must have present money, or his bones. The commodity was good enough, as wares went then, and had he had but a thriving wit, with the necessary help of a good merchantable conscience, he might have gained perchance as much as now he lost ; but howsoever, gain or not gain, I must have my money. Two tedious terms my dearest gold hath lain in his unprofitable hands. The cost of suit hath made me bleed above *a score of royals*, besides my interest, travel, half-pennies, and bribes ; all which does but increase my beggarly defendant's damages, and set him deeper on my score ; but right is right, and I will have my money, or his bones. Fifteen shillings in the pound composition ! I'll

hang first. Come, tell not me of a good conscience : a good conscience is no parcel of my trade ; it hath made more bankrupts than all the loose wives in the universal city. My conscience is no fool. It tells me that my own's my own ; and that a well-crammed bag is no deceitful friend, but will stick close to me when all my friends forsake me. If to gain a good estate out of nothing, and to regain a desperate debt, which is as good as nothing, be the fruits and sign of a bad conscience, God help the good ! Come, tell not me of gripping and oppression : the world is hard, and he that hopes to thrive must gripe as hard : what I give I give, and what I lend I lend. If the way to heaven be to turn beggar upon earth, let them take it that like it ! I know not what ye call oppression. The law is my direction ; but of the two it is more profitable to oppress than to be oppressed. If debtors would be honest and discharge, our hands were bound ; but when their failing offends my bags, they touch the apple of my eye, and I must right them.

BUT, ha ! what voice is this that whispers in mine ear,

*The Lord will spoil the soul of the oppressor.*  
Prov. xxii. 23.

*Rob not the poor because he is poor, neither oppress the afflicted in the gate ; for the Lord will plead their cause, and spoil the soul of those that spoiled them.* Prov. xxii. 22.

*The people of the land have used oppression, and have vexed the poor and needy ; yea, they have oppressed the stranger wrongfully. There-*

*fore I have poured out my indignation upon them, I have consumed them with the fire of my wrath. Ezek. xxii. 19.*

*Execute true judgment, and shew mercy and compassion every man to his brother, and oppress not the widow nor the fatherless, nor the stranger, nor the poor, and let none of you imagine evil in your hearts against his brother. But they refused to hearken ; therefore came a great wrath from the Lord of hosts. Zach. vii. 9.*

#### HIS SOLILOQUY.

Is it wisdom in thee, O my soul, to covet a happiness, or rather to account it so, that is sought for with a judgment, obtained with a curse, and punished with damnation—and to neglect that good which is assured with a promise, purchased with a blessing, and rewarded with a crown of glory? Canst thou hold a full estate a good pennyworth, which is bought with the dear price of thy God's displeasure? Tell me, what continuance can that inheritance promise that is raised upon the ruins of thy brother? Or, what mercy canst thou expect from Heaven, that hast denied all mercy to thy neighbour? O my hard-hearted soul! consider, and relent. Build not an house whose posts are subject to be rotted with a curse. Consider what the God of truth hath threatened against thy cruelty : relent, and turn compassionate, that thou mayest be capable of his compassion. If the desire of gold hath hardened thy heart, let the tears of true repentance mollify it ; soften it with Aaron's ointment, until it become wax to take the impression of that seal which must confirm thy pardon.

## HIS PRAYER.

BUT will my God be now entreated? Is not my crying sin too loud for pardon? Am I not sunk too deep into the jaws of hell for thy strong arm to rescue? Hath not the hardness of my heart made me incapable of thy compassion? Oh, if my tears might wash away my sin, my head should turn a living spring! Lord, I have heard thee speak, and am afraid; the word is passed, and thy judgments have found me out. Fearfulness and trembling are come upon me, and the jaws of hell have overwhelmed me. I have oppressed thy poor, and added affliction to the afflicted, and the voice of their misery is come before thee. They besought me with tears, and in the anguish of their souls; but I have stopped mine ears against the cry of their complaint. But, Lord, thou walkest not the ways of man, and rememberest mercy in the midst of thy wrath; for thou art good and gracious, and ready to forgive, and plenteous in compassion to all that shall call upon thee. Forgive me, O God, my sins that are past! and deliver me from the guilt of my oppression. Take from me, O God, this heart of stone, and create in my breast a heart of flesh: assuage the vehemency of my desires to the things below, and satisfy my soul with the sufficiency of thy grace. Inflame my affections, that I may love thee with a filial love, and incline me to rely upon thy fatherly providence. Let me account godliness my greatest gain, and subdue in me my lusts after filthy lucre. Preserve me, O Lord, from the vanity of self-love,

and plant in my affections the true love of my neighbours. Eudue my heart with the bowels of compassion, and then reward me according to thy righteousness. Direct me, O God, in the ways of my life, and let a good conscience be my continual comfort. Give me a willing heart to make restitution of what I have wrongfully gotten by oppression. Grant me a lawful use of all thy creatures, and a thankful heart for all thy benefits. Be merciful to all those that groan under the burden of their own wants, and give them patience to expect thy deliverance. Give me a heart that may acknowledge thy favours, and fill my tongue with praise and thanksgiving; that, living here a new life, I may become a new creature; and being engrafted in thee, by the power of thy grace, I may bring forth fruit to thy honour and glory.

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## THE DRUNKARD.

### HIS JUBILEE.

WHAT complement will the severer world allow to the vacant hours of frolic-hearted youth? How shall their free, their jovial spirits, entertain their time, their friends? What oil shall be infused into the lamp of dear society, if they deny the privilege of a civil rejoicing cup? It is the life, the radical humour of united souls, whose love-digestive heat even ripens and ferments the green materials of a plighted faith; without the help

whereof new-married friendship falls into divorce, and joined acquaintance soon resolves into the first elements of strangeness. What mean these strict reformers thus to spend their hour-glasses, and bawl against our harmless cups? to call our meetings riots, and brand our civil mirth with styles of loose intemperance? whilst they can sit at a sister's feast, devour and gormandize beyond excess, and wipe the guilt from off their marrowed mouths, and clothe their surfeits in the long fustian robes of a tedious grace! Is it not much better in a fair friendly round (since youth must have a swing) to steep our soul-afflicting sorrows in a chirping cup, than hazard our estates upon the abuse of Providence in a foolish cast at *dice*? or at a *cockpit* leave our doubtful fortunes to the mercy of unmerciful contention? or spend our wanton days in sacrificing costly presents to a *fleshy idol*? Was not wine given to exhilarate the drooping hearts, and raise the drowsy spirits of dejected souls? Is not the liberal cup the sucking bottle of the sons of Phœbus, to solace and refresh their palates in the nights of sad invention? Let dry-brained zealots spend their idle breaths, my *cups* shall be my *cordials* to restore my care-befeebled heart to the true temper of a well-complexioned mirth. My solid brains are potent, and can bear enough, without the least offence to my distempered senses, or interruption of my boon companions. My tongue can, in the very zenith of my cups, deliver the expressions of my composed thoughts with better sense, than these my grave reformers can their best advised prayers. My constitution is pot-proof, and strong

enough to make a fierce encounter with the most stupendous vessel that ever sailed upon the tides of Bacchus. My reason shrinks not; my passion burns not.

O but, my soul! I hear a threatening voice that interrupts my language.

*Woe be to them that are mighty to drink wine.* Isaiah, v. 22.

*Wine is a mocker; strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.* Prov. xx. 1.

*Woe be to them that rise up early in the morning to follow strong drink; that continue till night, until wine inflame them.* Isaiah, v. 11.

*Be not among wine-bibbers.* Prov. xxiii. 20.

*Now I have written unto you, not to keep company, if any that is called a brother be a drunkard; with such a one, no, not to eat.* 1 Cor. v. 11.

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

My soul, it is the voice of God, digested into a judgment: there is no kicking against pricks, or arguing against a divine truth. Pleadest thou custom? Custom in sin multiplies it. Pleadest thou society? Society in the offence, aggravates the punishment. Pleadest thou help to invention? Woe be to that barrenness, that wants such showers. Pleadest thou strength to bear much wine? "Woe to those that are mighty to drink strong drink." My soul, thou hast sinned against thy Creator in abusing that creature he made to serve thee: thou hast sinned

against the creature, in turning it to the Creator's-dishonour: thou hast sinned against thyself, in making thy comfort thy confusion. How many want that *blessing* thou hast turned into a *curse*? How many thirst whilst thou surfeitest? What satisfaction wilt thou give to the Creator, to the creature, to thyself, against all whom thou hast transgressed? To thyself, by a sober life: to the creature, by a right use: to thy Creator, by a true repentance: the way to all which, is prayer and thanksgiving.

#### HIS PRAYER.

How truly then, O God, this heavy woe belongs to this my boasted sin! How many judgments are comprised and abstracted in this woe, and all for me, even me, O God, the miserable subject of thy eternal wrath; even me, O Lord, the mark whereat the shafts of thy displeasure level! Lord, I was a sinner in my first conception, and in sin hath my mother brought me forth; I was no sooner born, but I was a slave to sin, and all my life is nothing but the practice and the trade of high rebellion. I have turned thy blessings into thy dishonour, and all thy graces into wantonness: yet hast thou been my God, even from the very womb, and didst sustain me when I hung upon my mother's breast; thou hast washed me, O Lord, from my pollution, but like a swine I have returned to my mire. Thou hast glanced into my breast the blessed motions of thy Holy Spirit, but I have quenched them with the spring-tides of my born corruption. Be



merciful, O God, unto me ! Have mercy on me, O thou Son of David !. I cannot, O Lord, expect the children's bread, yet suffer me to lick the crumbs that fall beneath their table. I, that have so oft abused the greatest of thy blessings, am not worthy of the meanest of thy favours. Look, look upon me according to the goodness of thy mercy, and not according to the greatness of my offences. Give me, O God, a sober heart, and a lawful moderation in the enjoyment of thy creatures: Reclaim my appetite from unseasonable delights, lest I turn thy blessings into a curse. In all my dejections, be thou my comfort, and let my rejoicing be only in thee. Propose to mine eyes the evilness of my days, and make me careful to redeem my time. Wean me from the pleasure of vain society, and let my companions be such as fear thee. Forgive all such as have been partners in my sin, and turn their hearts to the obedience of thy laws. Open their ears to the reproofs of the wise, and make them powerful in reformation. Allay that lust which my intemperance hath inflamed, and cleanse my affections with the grace of thy good Spirit ; make me thankful for the strength of my body, that I may for the time to come return it to the advantage of thy glory.

## THE SWEARER.

### HIS APOLOGY.

WILL Boanarges never cease? and will these plague-denouncers never leave to thunder judgments in my trembling ear? Nothing but *plagues*! nothing but *judgments*! nothing but *damnation*! What have I done to make my case desperate? and what have they not done to make my soul despair? Have I set up false gods like the Egyptians? or have I bowed before them like the Israelites? Have I violated the Sabbath like the libertines? or, like cursed Ham, have I discovered my father's nakedness? Have I embrued my hands in blood like Barabbas? or like Absalom defiled my father's bed? Have I like Jacob supplanted my elder brother? or like Ahab intruded into Nabal's vineyard? Have I borne false witness like the wanton elders? or like David coveted Uriah's wife? Have I not given tithes of all I have? or hath my purse been hidebound to my hungry brother? Hath not my life been blameless before men? And my demeanour unreprouvable before the world? Have I not hated vice with a perfect hatred? and countenanced virtue with a due respect? What mean these strict observers of my life, to ransack every action, to carp at every word, and with their sharp censorious tongues to sentence every frailty with damnation? Is there no allowance to humanity? no grains to flesh and blood? Are we all angels? Has mortality no privilege to supersede it from the utmost punish-

ment of a little necessary frailty? Come, come, my soul, let not these judgment-thunderers fright thee: let not these qualms of their exuberant zeal disturb thee. Thou hast not cursed like Shimei, nor railed like Rabshekah, nor lied like Ananias, nor slandered like thy accusers. They that censure thy gnats, swallow their own camels. What if the luxuriant style of thy discourse do chance to strike upon an obvious *oath*, art thou straight hurried into the bosom of a *plague*? What if the custom of a harmless oath should captivate thy heedless tongue, can nothing under *sudden judgment* seize upon thee? What if another's diffidence should force thy earnest lips into a hasty oath, in confirmation of a suffering truth, must thou be straightways branded with *damnation*? Was Joseph marked for everlasting death for swearing by the life of Egypt's king? Was Peter, when he so denied his master, straight damned for swearing?

Oh, flatter not thyself, my soul! nor turn thou advocate to so high a sin: make not the slips of saints a precedent for thee to fall.

If the rebukes of flesh may not prevail, hear then the threatening of the Spirit, which saith

*The plague shall not depart from the house of the swearer.*

*Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. Exod. xx. 7.*

*And every one that sweareth shall be cut off. Zach. v. 3.*

*Swear not at all; neither by heaven, for it is God's throne; nor by the earth, for it is his foot-*

*stool; but let your communication be Yea, yea—Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil. Matth. v. 34.*

*Because of swearing the land mourneth. Jer. xxiii. 10.*

## HIS SOLILOQUY.

OH, what a judgment is here! How terrible! How full of execution! The plague! the extract of all diseases! none so mortal; none so comfortless. It makes our house a prison, our friends strangers; no comfort but in the expectation of the month's end. Ay, but this judgment excludes that comfort too! "*The plague shall never depart from the house of the swearer.*" What, never? *Death* will give it a period. No, but it shall be entailed upon his *house*, his *family*. O detestable, O destructive sin! that leaves a cross upon the doors of generations, and lays whole families upon the dust; a sin, whereto neither profit incites, nor pleasure allures, nor necessity compels, nor inclination of nature persuades; a mere voluntary; begun with a malignant imitation, and continued with an habitual presumption. Consider, O my soul, every oath hath been a nail to wound that Saviour, whose blood (O mercy above expression!) must save thee. Be sensible of thy actions and his sufferings. Abhor thyself in dust and ashes, and magnify his mercy that hath turned this judgment from thee. Go, wash those wounds which thou hast made, with tears; and humble thyself with prayer, and true repentance.

## HIS PRAYER.

**ETERNAL** and omnipotent God ! before whose glorious name angels and archangels bow, and hide their faces ; to which the blessed spirits, and saints of thy triumphant church, sing forth perpetual hallelujahs ! I, a poor child of disobedient Adam, do here make bold to take that holy name into my sin-polluted lips. I have heinously sinned, O God, against thee, and against it ; I have disparaged it in my thoughts, dishonoured it in my words, profaned it in my actions ; and I know thou art a jealous God, and a consuming fire ; as faithful in thy promises, so, fearful in thy judgments. I therefore fly from the dreadful name of Jehovah, which I have abused, to that gracious name of *Jesus*, wherein thou art well pleased. In that most sacred name, O God, I fall before thee ; and for his beloved sake, O Lord, I come unto thee. Cleanse thou my heart, O God, and then my tongue shall praise thee. Wash thou my soul, O Lord, and then my lips shall bless thee. Work in my heart a fear of thy displeasure, and give me an awful reverence of thy name. Set thou a watch before my lips, that I offend not with my tongue. Let no motives entice me to be an instrument of thy dishonour ; and let thy attributes be precious in mine eyes. Teach me the way of thy precepts, O Lord, and make me sensible of all my offences. Let not my sinful custom in sinning against thy name, take from my guilty soul the sense of my sin. Give me a respect unto all thy commandments, but especially

preserve me from the danger of this my bosom sin. Mollify my heart at the rebukes of thy servants, and strike into my inward parts a fear of thy judgments. Let all my communication be ordered as in thy presence, and let the words of my mouth be governed by thy Spirit. Avert those judgments from me which thy word hath threatened, and my sin hath deserved, and strengthen my resolution for the time to come. Work in me a true godly sorrow, that it may bring forth in me a newness of life. Sanctify my thoughts with the continual meditation of thy commandments, and mortify these passions which provoke me to offend thee. Let not the examples of others induce me to this sin, nor let the frailties of my flesh seek fig-leaves to cover it. Seal in my heart the full assurance of thy reconciliation, and look upon me in the bowels of compassion, that, crowning my weak desires with thy all-sufficient power, I may escape this judgment which thy justice hath threatened here, and obtain that happiness thy mercy hath promised hereafter.

## THE PROCRASTINATOR.

## HIS DELAY.

**TELL** me no more of fasting, prayer, and death; they fill my thoughts with dumps of melancholy. These are no subjects for a youthful ear; no contemplations for an active soul. Let them, whom sullen age hath weaned from airy pleasures, whom wayward fortune hath condemned to sighs and groans, whom sad diseases have beslaved to drugs and diets, let *them* consume the remnant of their wretched days in dull devotion: let them afflict their aching souls with the untunable discourses of mortality; let them contemplate on evil days, and read sharp lectures of their own experience. For *me*, my bones are full of unctuous marrow, and my blood of sprightly youth. My fair and free estate secures me from the fears of fortune's frown. My strength of constitution hath the power to grapple with sorrow, sickness, nay the very pangs of death—and overcome. 'Tis true, God must be sought; what impious tongue dare be so basely bold to contradict so known a truth? and by repentance too! What strange impiety dare deny it? or what presumptuous lips dare disavow it? But there's a time for all things, yet none prefixed for this, no day designed, but, at any time soever. If my unseasonable heart should seek him now, the work would be too serious for so green a seeker. My thoughts are yet unsettled, my fancy yet too gamesome, my judgment yet unsound, my will unsanctified. To seek him

with an unprepared heart is the highway not to find him; or to find him with unsettled resolution is the next way to lose him; and indeed it wants but little of profaneness to be unseasonably religious. What is once to be done, is long to be deliberated. Let the boiling pleasures of the rebellious flesh evaporate a little, and let me drain my boggy soul from those corrupted inbred humours of collapsed nature, and when the tender blossoms of my youthful vanity shall begin to fade, my settled understanding will begin to knot, my solid judgment will begin to ripen, my rightly guided fancy will be resolved both what to seek, and when to find, and how to prize. Till then, my tender youth, in her persuit, will be disturbed with every blast of honour, diverted with every flash of pleasure, misled by counsel, turned back with fear, puzzled with doubt, interrupted by passion, withdrawn by prosperity, and discouraged with adversity.

Take heed, my soul: when thou hast lost thyself in thy journey, how wilt thou find thy God at thy journey's end? Whom thou hast lost by too long delay, thou wilt hardly find with too late a diligence. Take time while time shall serve. That day may come, wherein

*Thou shalt seek the Lord, but shalt not find him.* Hos. v. 6.

*Seek the Lord while he may be found, call upon him while he is near.* Isaiah, lv. 6.

*He found no place for repentance, though he sought it with tears carefully.*

*Thou fool, this night will I take thy soul from thee.* Heb. xii. 17.



*I gave her a space to repent, but she repented not; behold therefore I will cast her.* Revel. ii. 21.

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

O MY soul, thou has sought wealth, and hast either not found it, or cares with it; thou hast sought for pleasure, and hast found it, but no comfort in it. Thou soughtest honour, and hast found it, and perchance fallen with it: thou soughtest friendship, and hast found it false; society, and hast found it vain: and yet thy God, the fountain of all wealth, pleasure, honour, friendship, and society, thou hast slighted as a toy not worth the finding! Be wise, my soul, and blush at thy own folly. Set thy desires on the right object; seek wisdom, and thou shalt find knowledge, and wealth, and honour, and length of days; seek heaven, and earth shall seek thee; and defer not thy inquest, lest thou lose thy opportunity. To-day thou mayest find him, whom to-morrow thou mayest seek with tears, and miss: yesterday is too-late, to-morrow is uncertain, to-day is only thine. Ay, but, my soul, I fear my too long delay hath made this day too late: fear not, my soul; he that has given thee his grace to-day, will forget thy neglect of yesterday; seek him therefore by true repentance, and thou shalt find him in thy prayer.

### HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, that, like thy precious word, art hid to none but who are lost, and yet art found by all

that seek thee with an upright heart, cast down thy gracious eye upon a lost sheep of Israel, strayed through the vanity of his unbridled youth, and wandered in the wilderness of his own invention. Lord, I have too much delighted in mine own ways, and have put the evil day too far from me. I have wallowed in the pleasures of this deceitful world, which perish in the using, and have neglected thee, my God, at whose right hand are pleasures for ever-more : I have drawn on iniquity as with cart-ropes, and have committed evil with greediness : I have quenched the motions of thy good Spirit, and have delayed to seek thee by true and unfeigned repentance. Instead of seeking thee whom I have lost, I have withdrawn myself from thy presence when thou hast sought me. It were but justice therefore in thee to stop thine ears at my petitions, or turn my prayers as sin into my bosom ; but, Lord, thou art a gracious God, and full of pity and unwearied compassion, and thy loving kindness is from generation to generation. Lord, in not seeking thee I have utterly lost myself ; and if thou find me not, I am lost for ever ; and if thou find me, thou canst not but find me in my sins, and then thou findest me to my own destruction. How miserable, O Lord, is my condition ! How necessary is my confusion ! that have neglected to seek thee, and therefore am afraid to be found of thee. But, Lord, if thou look upon the all-sufficient merits of thy Son, thy justice will be no loser in shewing mercy upon a sinner ; in his name therefore I present myself before thee ; in his merits I make my humble approach unto thee ; in his name I offer up my feeble prayer ; for his merits grant me my petitions.

Call not to mind the rebellions of my flesh, and remember not, O God, the vanities of my youth: inflame my heart with the love of thy presence, and relish my meditations with the pleasure of thy sweetness. Let not the consideration of thy justice overwhelm me in despair, nor the meditation on thy mercy persuade me to presume. Sanctify my will by the wisdom of thy Spirit, that I may desire thee as the chiefest good: quicken my desires with a fervent zeal, that I may seek my Creator in the days of my youth: teach me to seek thee according to thy will, and then be formed according to thy promise, that living in me here by thy grace, I may hereafter reign with thee in thy glory.

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## THE HYPOCRITE.

### HIS PREVARICATION.

THERE is no stuff to make a cloak of like *religion*! nothing so fashionable, nothing so profitable: it is a livery wherein a wise man may serve two masters, God and the world, and make a gainful service by either. I serve both, and in both, myself, by prevaricating with both. Before man, none serves his God with more severe devotion; for which, among the best of men, I work my own ends, and serve myself. In private I serve the world, not with so strict devotion, but with more delight; where, fulfilling of her servants' lusts, I work my end, and serve myself. The house of prayer who more frequents than I?

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In all Christian duties who more forward than I? I fast with those that fast, that I may eat with those that eat: I mourn with those that mourn: no hand more open to the cause than mine, and in their families none prays longer and with louder zeal. Thus, when the opinion of a holy life hath cried the goodness of my conscience up, my trade can lack no custom, my wares can want no price, my words can need no credit, my actions can lack no praise. If I am covetous, it is interpreted providence; if miserable, it is counted temperance; if melancholy, it is construed godly sorrow; if merry, it is voted spiritual joy; if I be rich, it is thought the blessing of a godly life; if poor, supposed the fruit of conscionable dealing; if I be well spoken of, it is the merit of holy conversation; if ill, it is the malice of malignants. Thus I sail with every wind, and have my end in all conditions. This cloak in summer keeps me cool, in winter warm, and hides the nasty bag of all my secret lusts. Under this cloak I walk in public, fairly, with applause; and in private, sin securely without offence, and officiate wisely without discovery. I compass sea and land to make a proselyte, and no sooner made, but he makes me. At a fast I cry *Geneva*, and at a feast I cry *Rome*! If I be poor, I counterfeit abundance to save my credit; if rich, I dissemble poverty to save charges. I most frequent *schismatical lectures*, which I find most profitable; from whence learning to divulge and maintain new doctrines, they maintain me in suppers thrice a week. I use the help of a lie, sometimes as a religious stratagem, to uphold the Gospel; and I colour oppression, with God's judgment executed upon the wicked.

Charity I hold an extraordinary duty, therefore not ordinarily to be performed. What I openly reprove abroad for my own profit, that I secretly act at home, for my own pleasure.

But stay, I see a hand-writing in my heart, which damps my soul; 'tis charactered in these sad words,

*The congregation of the hypocrites shall be desolate.* Job, xv. 34.

*The triumphing of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment.* Job, xv. 5.

*The hypocrites in heart heap up wrath; they die in their youth, and their life is amongst the unclean.* Job, xxxvi. 13, 14.

*An hypocrite with his mouth destroyeth his neighbour; but through knowledge shall the just be delivered.* Psal. xi. 9.

*Woe be to you hypocrites.* Matth. xxiii. 13.

*Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy.* Luke, xii. 1.

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

How like a living sepulchre did I appear! without, beautified with gold and rich invention; within, nothing but a loathed corruption. So long as this fair sepulchre was closed, it passed for a curious monument of the builder's art; but being opened by these spiritual keys, 'tis nothing but a receptacle of offensive putrefaction. In what a nasty dungeon hast thou, my soul, so long remained unstified! How wert thou wedded to thy own corruptions, that couldst endure thy unsavoury filthiness! The world loved me, because I

seemed good; God hated me, because he knew me to be wicked. I had no friend but myself, and that friend was my bosom enemy. O my soul, is there water enough in Jordan to cleanse thee? Hath Gilead balm enough to heal thy superannuated sores? I have sinned; I am convicted; I am convicted. God's mercy is above dimensions, when sinners have not sinned beyond repentance. Art thou, my soul, truly penitent for thy sin? Thou hast free interest in his mercy. Fall then, my soul, before his mercy-seat; and he will crown thy penitence with his pardon.

#### HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, before the brightness of whose all-discerning eye the secrets of my heart appear; before whose clear omniscience the very entrails of my soul lie open; who art a God of righteousness and truth, and lovest uprightness in the inward parts; how can I choose but fear to thrust into thy glorious presence, or move my sinful lips to call upon that name, which I so often have dishonoured, and made a cloak to hide the baseness of my close transgressions; Lord, when I look into the progress of my filthy life, my guilty conscience calls me to so strict account, and reflects to me so large an inventory of my presumptuous sins, that I commit a greater sin in thinking them more infinite than thy mercy. But, Lord, thy mercies have no date, nor is thy goodness circumscribed. The gates of thy compassion are always open to a broken heart, and promise entertainment to a contrite spirit. The burden of my sins is grievous, and the remembrance of my hy-

pocrisy is intolerable. I have sinned against thy majesty with a high hand, but I repent me from the bottom of an humble heart. As thou hast therefore given me sorrow for my sins, so crown that gift in the freeness of remission. Be fully reconciled to me, through the all-sufficient merits of thy Son, my Saviour; and seal in my afflicted heart the full assurance of thy gracious favour. Be thou exalted, O God, above the heavens, and let me praise thee with a single heart; cleanse thou my inward parts, O God, and purify the closet of my polluted soul. Fix thou my heart, O thou Searcher of all secrets, and keep my affections wholly to thee. Remove from me all bye and base respects, that I may serve thee with an upright spirit. Take not the word of truth out of my mouth, nor give me over to deceitful lips. Give me an inward reverence of thy Majesty, that I may openly confess thee in the truth of my sincerity. Be thou the only object and end of all my actions, and let thy honour be my great reward. Let not the hopes of filthy lucre, or the praise of men, incline me to thee; neither let the pleasures of the world, nor the fears of any loss, entice me from thee. Keep from me those judgments my hypocrisy hath deserved, and strengthen my resolution to abhor my former life. Give me strength, O God, to serve thee with a perfect heart, in the newness of life, that I may be delivered from the old man, and the snares of death. Then shall I praise thee with my entire affections, and glorify thy name for ever and ever.

## THE IGNORANT MAN.

### HIS FAULTERING.

You tell me, and you tell me, that I must be a good man, and serve God, and do his will: and so I do; for aught I know. I am sure I am as good as God has made me, and I can make myself no better; that I cannot. And as for serving God, I am sure I go to church as well as the best in the parish, though I be not so fine. And I make no question, if I had better clothes, but I should do God as much credit as another man, though I say it. And as for doing God's will, ay, beshrew me, I leave that to them that are *book-learned*, and can do it more wisely. I believe the vicar of our parish can do it, and has done it too, as well as any within five miles of his head; and what need I trouble myself to do what is so well done already? I hope, he being so good a churchman, and so great a scholar, and speaking Latin too, would not leave *that* to so simple a man as I. It is enough for me to know that God is a good man, and that the ten commandments are the best prayers in all the book, unless it be the creed; and that I must love my neighbour as well as he loves me; and for all other qualifications, they shall never trouble my brains, '*an Grace a God!*' Let me go a Sundays and serve God, obey the king (God bless him!) do no man no wrong, say the Lord's Prayer every morning and evening, follow my work, give a noble to the poor at my death, and then say, 'Lord have mercy upon



me !' and go away like a lamb—I make no-question but I shall deserve heaven, as well as he that wears a gayer coat. But yet I am not so ignorant neither, nor have not gone so often to church, but I know Christ died for *me* too, as well as for any other man ; I'd be sorry else, and that, next to our vicar, I shall go to heaven when I am dead as soon as another : nay more, I know there be two sacraments, bread and wine, and but two (though the Papists say there be six or seven) and that I verily believe I shall be saved by those sacraments, and that I love God above all, or else 'twere pity of my life ; and that when I am dead and rotten (as our vicar told me) I shall rise again, and be the same man I was. But for *that*, he must excuse me till I have better satisfaction ; for all his learning, he cannot make me such a fool, unless he shew me a better reason for it than yet he has done.

But one thing he told me, now I think on't, troubles me woundly ; namely, that God is my Master ; all which I confess : and that I must do his will (whether I know how to do it or not) or else it will go ill with me. I'll read it (he said) out of God's Bible—and I shall remember the words so long as I have a day to live, which are these,

*If a soul sin, and commit any of these things which are forbidden to be done by the commandments of the Lord. though he wist it not, yet is he guilty, and shall bear his iniquity. Levit. v. 17.*

*He that knoweth not his master's will. and doth things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with few stripes. Luke, xii. 48.*

*Brethren, be not children in understanding; howbeit, in malice be ye children, but in understanding be men. 1 Cor. xiv. 20.*

*Awake to righteousness, and sin not; for some have not the knowledge of God. I speak it to your shame. 1 Cor. xv. 34.*

*Walk not in the vanity of your minds, having the understanding darkened, being alienated from the life of God, through the ignorance which is in you, because of the blindness of your hearts. Ephes. iv. 18.*

*The Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven, with his mighty angels, in flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God. 2 Thess. i. 7, 8.*

#### HIS SOLILOQUY.

How well had it been for thee, O my soul, if thou hadst been *book learned*! Alas! I cannot read, and what I hear I cannot understand. I cannot profit as I should, and therefore cannot be as good as I would; for which I am right sorry. That I cannot serve as well as my betters, hath been often a great grief to me; and that I have been so ignorant in good things, hath been a great heart-breaking to me. I can say no prayers, for want of knowledge to read, but 'Our Father,' and the Creed. But the comfort is, God knows my heart; and I trust in God, that being made by Christ himself, will be enough for me that know not how to make a better. I endeavour to do all our vicar bids me; and when I receive the communion, I truly forgive all the world for a fortnight

after, or such a matter ; but then some old injury makes me forget myself ; and I cannot help it, an my life should lie on't. O my ignorant soul, what shall I do to be saved ? All that I can say is, Lord have mercy upon me ! and all that I can do is, but to do my good will ; and that I'll do with all my heart, and say my prayers too, as well as God will give me leave, 'an grace a God !'

#### HIS PRAYER.

O God, the Father of heaven, have mercy upon me, miserable sinner ! I am, as I must needs confess, a sinful man, as my forefathers were before me. I have heard many sermons, and have had many good lessons from the mouths of painful ministers ; but through the dulness of my understanding, and for want of learning, I have not profited so much as else I should have done. Spare me, therefore, O God ; spare me, whom thou hast redeemed with thy precious blood, and be not angry for ever. I must confess, the painfulness of my calling, and the heaviness of my own nature, hath taken from me the delight of hearing thy word ; and the ignorance of learning, which I was never brought up to, hath kept me from reading it ; that insomuch, instead of growing better, I fear I have grown worse and worse ; and have been so far from doing thy will, that I do not understand what thy will is very well. But thou, O merciful God, that didst reveal thyself to poor shepherds and fishermen that had no more learning than I, have mercy upon me, for Jesus Christ his sake ! Thou that hast promised to instruct the

simple, and to lead the ignorant into thy way, be good and merciful to me, I beseech thee. Thou that drawest the needy out of the dust, and the poor out of the dunghill, give me the knowledge of thy will, and teach me how to serve thee. Take from me the drowsiness of my heart; open mine eyes, that I may see the truth, and mine ears, that I may understand thy word; and strengthen my memory, that I may lay it up in my heart, and shew it in my life and vocation, to thy glory, and my comfort, and the comfort of my friends. Lord, write thy will in my heart, that, when I know it, I may do it willingly. Oh, teach me what thy pleasure is, that I may do my best to perform it. Give me faith to lay hold of Christ Jesus who died for me, that, after I am dead, I may rise again and live with him. Give me a good heart, that I may deal honestly with all men, and do as I would be done to. Bless me in my calling, and prosper the labour of my hands, that I may have enough to feed me and clothe me, and to give to the poor. Mend all that is amiss in me, and expect from me according to the measure thou hast given me. Forgive me all my sins, and make me willing to please thee; that, living a good life, I may make a gracious death, and so at last I may come to heaven, and live for ever, for Jesus Christ his sake. Amen.

## THE SLOTHFUL MAN.

## HIS SLUMBER.

OH, what a world of curses the eaten of the forbidden fruit hath brought upon mankind, and unavoidably entailed upon the sons of men! Among all which, no one appears to me more terrible and full of sorrow, and betraying greater wrath, than that insufferable, that horrible punishment of *labour*; and to purchase bread with so extreme a price as *sweat*. But oh! what hap, what happiness have they, whose dying parents have procured a quiet fortune for their unmolested children, and conveying descending rents to their succeeding heirs—whose easy and contented lives may sit and suck the sweetness of their cumberless estates, and with their folded hands enjoy the delicacies of this toilsome world! How blessed, how delicious are those easy morsels, that can find their way to my soft palate, and then attend upon the wanton leisure of my silken slumbers, without the painful practice of my bosom-folded hands, or sad contrivement of my studious and contracted brows! Why should I tire my tender youth, and torture out my groaning days, in toil and travail—and discompose the happy peace of my harmonious thoughts with painful grinding in the common mill of dull mortality? Why should I rob my carving eyelids of their delightful rest, to cark and care and purvey for that bread which every work-abhorring *vagabond* can find of alms at every good man's

door? Why, should I leave the warm protection of my care-beguiling down, to play the droyling drudge for daily food—when the young empty ravens (that have no hands to work, nor providence, but Heaven) can call and be supplied? The pale-faced lily, and the blushing rose, neither spin nor sow; yet princely Solomon was never robed with so much glory. And shall I then afflict my body, and be-slave my heaven-born soul, to purchase rags to clothe my nakedness? Is my condition worse than sheep, ordained for slaughter, that crop the springing grass, clothed warm in soft arrayment, purchased without their providence or pains? Or shall the pampered beast that shines with fatness, and grows wanton through his careful grooms indulgence, find better measure at the world's too partial hands than I? Come, come, let *those* take pains that love to leave their names enrolled in memorable monuments of parchment: the day has grief enough without my help; and let to-morrow's shoulders bear to-morrow's burdens.

BUT stay, my soul, oh, stay thy rash resolves! Take heed, whilst thou avoid the punishment of sin, labour—thou meet not the reward of idleness, a judgment.

*Behold this was the iniquity of thy sister Sodom; pride, fulness of bread, and abundance of idleness was in her, and in her daughters; neither did she strengthen the hand of the poor and needy. Exod. xvi. 49.*

*Go to the pismire, O sluggard; behold her ways, and be wise.*

*For she having no guide, governor, nor ruler,*

*prepareth her meat in summer, and gathereth her food in harvest.* Prov. vi. 6, 7, 8.

*The idle soul shall suffer hunger.* Prov. xix. 15.

*By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and through idleness of the hands, the house drop-peth through.* Eccles. x. 18.

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

How presumptuously hast thou, my soul, transgressed the express commandment of thy God! How hast thou dashed thyself against his judgments! How hath thy undeserving hand usurped thy diet, and wearest on thy back the wages of the painful soul! Art thou not condemned to rags, to famine, by Him whose law commanded thee to *labour*? And yet thou pamperest up thy sides with stolen food—and yet thou deckest thy wanton body with unearned ornaments—whilst they that spend their daily strength in their commanded callings (whose labour gives them interest in them) want bread to feed, and rags to clothe them! Thou art no young raven, my soul, no lily! Where ability to labour is, there Providence meets action, and crowns it. He that forbids to cark for to-morrow, denies bread to the idleness of to-day. Consider, O my soul, thy own delinquency, and let employment make thee capable of thy God's protection. The bird that *sits* is a fair mark for the fowler, while they that *use the wing* escape the danger. Follow thy calling, and Heaven will follow thee with his blessing. What thou hast

formerly omitted, present repentance may redeem ; and what judgments God hath threatened, early petitions may avert.

## HIS PRAYER.

MOST great and most glorious God, who for the sin of our first parents hast condemned our frail bodies to the punishment of labour, and hast commanded every one a calling and a trade of life ; that hatest idleness as the root of evil, and threatenest poverty to the slothful hand ; I, thy poor suppliant, convicted by thy judgments, and conscious of my own transgression, fly from myself to thee ; and humbly appeal from the high tribunal of thy justice, and seek for refuge in the sanctuary of thy mercy. Lord, I have led a life displeasing to thee, and have been a scandal to my profession. I have slighted those blessings which thy goodness hath promised to a conscionable calling, and have swallowed down the bread of idleness. I have impaired the talent thou gavest me, and have lost the opportunity of doing much good. I have filled my heart with idle imaginations, and have laid myself open to the lusts of the flesh. I have abused thy favours in the mispending of my precious time, and have taken no delight in thy Sabbaths. I have doted too much on the pleasures of this world, and like a drone have fed upon the honey of bees. If thou, O God, shouldst be extreme to search my ways with too severe an eye, thou couldst not choose but whet thy indignation, and pour the vials of thy wrath upon me. Look, there-



fore, not upon my sins, O Lord, but through the merits of my Saviour—who hath made a full satisfaction for all my sins! What through my weakness I have failed to do, the fulness of his sufferings hath most exactly done. In him, O God, in whom thou art well pleased, and for his sake, be gracious to my sin. Alter my heart, and make it willing to please thee, that in my life I may adorn my profession. Give me a care and a conscience in my calling, and grant thy blessing to the lawful labours of my hand. Let the fidelity of my vocation improve my talent, that I may enter into my master's joy. Rouse up the dulness and deadness of my heart, and quench those flames of lust within me. Assist me, O God, in the redemption of my time, and deliver my soul from the evilness of my days. Let thy providence accompany my moderate endeavours, and let all my employments depend upon thy providence; that, when the labours of this sinful world shall cease, I may feel and enjoy the benefit of a good conscience, and obtain the rest of a new Jerusalem in the eternity of glory.

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## THE PROUD MAN.

### HIS OSTENTATION.

I'll make him feel the weight of displeasure, and teach him to repent his saucy boldness. How dare his baseness once presume to breathe so near my person, much more to take my name into his

dunghill-mouth? Methinks the lustre of my sparkling eye might have had the power to astonish him into good manners, and sent him back to cast his mind into a fair petition, humbly presented with his trembling hand! But thus to press into my presence, to press so near my face, and then to speak, and speak to me, as if I were his *equal*—is more than sufferable! The way to be contemned is, to digest contempt; but he that would be honoured by the vulgar sort, must wisely keep a distance. A countenance that's reserved breeds fear and observation; but affability, and too easy an access, makes fools too bold, and reputation cheap. What price I set upon my own deserts, instructs opinion how to prize me. That which base ignorance miscalls my pride, is but a conscious knowledge of my merits. Dejected souls, cravened with their own distrusts, are the world's footballs, to be kicked and spurned; but brave and true heroic spirits, that know the strength of their own worth, shall baffle baseness and presumption into a reverential silence, and, spite of envy, flourish in an honourable repute. Come then, my soul, advance thy noble, thy sublimer thoughts; and prize thyself according to those parts, which all may wonder at, few imitate, but none can equal. Let not the insolent affronts of vassals interrupt thy peace, nor seem one scruple less than what thou art. Be thou thyself, respect thyself, receive thou honour from thyself, rejoice thyself in thyself, and prize thyself for thyself. Like Cæsar, admit no equal, and like Pompey, acknowledge no superior. Be covetous of thine own honour, and hold another's glory as thy

injury. Renounce humility, as an heresy in reputation; and meekness, as the worst disease of a true bred noble spirit. Disparage worth in all, but in thyself; and make another's infamy a foil to magnify thy glory. Let such as have no reason to be proud, be humbled of necessity; and let them that have no parts to value, be despondent: but as for thee, thy cards are good; and having skill enough to play thy hopeful game, vie boldly, conquer, and triumph.

But stay, my soul, the trump is yet unturned; boast not too soon, nor call it a fair day till night; the turning of a hand may make such alterations in thy flattering fortunes, that all thy glorious expectations may chance to end in loss, and unexpected ruin. That God which thrust the Babylonian prince from his imperial throne, to graze with beasts, hath said,

*The Lord will destroy the house of the proud.*  
Prov. xv. 25.

*When pride cometh, then cometh shame; but with the lowly is wisdom.* Prov. xi.

*Hear ye, and give ear, and be not proud, for the Lord hath spoken.* Jer. xi. 15.

*The day of the Lord of Hosts shall be upon every one that is proud and lofty, and upon every one that is lifted up, and he shall be brought low.* Isaiah, ii. 12.

*Every one that is proud in heart is an abomination to the Lord.* Prov. xvi. 5.

*God rejecteth the proud, and giveth grace to the simple.* St. James.

## HIS SOLILOQUY.

How wert thou muffled, O my soul! how were thine eyes blinded with the corruption of thine own heart! When I beheld myself by my own light, I seemed a glorious thing; my sun knew no eclipse, and all my imperfections were gilded over with vain-glory. But now the *day-spring* from above hath shined upon my heart, and the diviner light hath driven away those foggy mists, I find myself another thing; my diamonds are all turned pebbles, and my glory is turned to shame. O my deceived soul! how great a darkness was thy light! The thing that seemed so glorious, and sparkled in the night, by day appears but rotten wood; and that bright glow-worm, which in darkness outshined the chrysolite, is, by this new-found light, no better than a crawling worm. How inseparable, O my soul, are pride and folly! which, like Hippocrates' twins, still live and die together. It blinds the eye, befools the judgment, knows no superiors, hates equals, disdains inferiors, is the wise man's scorn, and the fool's idol. Renounce it, O my soul, lest thy God renounce thee: He that hath threatened to resist the proud, hath promised to give grace to the humble; and what true repentance speaks, free mercy hears and crowns.

## HIS PRAYER.

O God, the fountain of all true glory, and the giver of all free grace, whose name is only honour-

able, and whose works are only glorious ; that shewest thy ways to be meek, and takest compassion upon an humble spirit ; that hatest the presence of a lofty eye, and destroyest the proud in the imaginations of their heart ; vouchsafe, O Lord, thy gracious ear, and hear the sighing of a contrite heart. I know, O God, the quality of my sin can look for nothing but the extremity of thy wrath. I know, the crookedness of my condition can expect nothing but the furnace of thy indignation. I know the insolence of my corrupted nature can hope for nothing but the execution of thy judgments. Yet, Lord, I know withal, thou art a gracious God, of evil repenting thee, and slow to wrath. I know thy nature and property is to shew compassion ; apt to conceive, but readier to forgive. I know thou takest no pleasure in the destruction of a sinner, but rather that he should repent, and live : in confidence and full assurance whereof, I am here prostrate on my bended knees, and with an humble heart. Nor do I press into thy holy presence trusting in my own merits, lest thou shouldst deal by me as I have dealt by others ; but, being encouraged by thy gracious invitation, and heavy laden with the burden of my sins, I come to thee, O God, who art the refuge of a wounded soul, and the sanctuary of a broken spirit. Forgive, O God, forgive me what is past recalling, and make me circumspect for the time to come. Open mine eyes, that I may see how vain a thing I am, and how polluted from my very birth. Give me an insight of my own corruptions, that I may truly know and loath myself. Take from me all vain-glory and

self-love, and make me careless of the world's applause. Endue me with an humble heart, and take this haughty spirit from me. Give me a true discovery of my own merits, that I may truly fear and tremble at thy judgments. Let not the world's contempt deject me, nor the disrespects of man dismay me. Take from me, O God, a scornful eye, and curb my tongue that speaks presumptuous things. Plant in my heart a brotherly love, and cherish in me a charitable affection. Possess my soul with patience, O God, and establish my heart in the fear of thy name; that, being humbled before thee, in the meekness of my spirit, I may be exalted by thee through the freeness of thy grace, and crowned with thee in the kingdom of thy glory.



## THE COVETOUS MAN.

### HIS CARE.

BELIEVE me, the times are hard and dangerous. Charity is grown cold, and friends uncomfortable. An empty purse is full of sorrow, and hollow bags make a heavy heart. Poverty is a civil pestilence, which frights away both friends and kindred, and leaves us to a 'Lord have mercy upon us.' It is a sickness very catching and infectious, and more commonly abhorred than cured. The best antidote against it is *angelico* and providence, and the best cordial is *aurum potabile*. Gold-taking, fast-

ing, is an approved sovereign. Debts are ill humours, and turn at last to dangerous obstructions. Lending is a mere consumption of the radical humour, and, if consumed, brings a patient to nothing. Let others trust to courtiers' promises, to friends' performances, to princes' favours; give me a toy called *gold*, give me a thing called *money*. O blessed Mammon, how extremely sweet is thy all-commanding presence to my thriving soul! in banishment, thou art my dear companion; in captivity, thou art my precious ransom; in trouble and vexation, thou art my dainty rest; in sickness, thou art my health; in grief, my only joy; in all extremity, my only trust. Virtue must vail to thee; nay, grace itself, not relished with thy sweetness, would even displease the righteous palates of the sons of men. Come then, my soul, advise, contrive, project. Go, compass sea and land; leave no exploit untried, no path untrod, no time unspent; afford thine eyes no sleep, thy head no rest; neglect thy ravenous belly, unclothe thy back; deceive, betray, swear and forswear to compass such a friend. If thou be base in birth, 'twill make thee honourable; if weak in power, 'twill make thee formidable; are thy friends few? 'twill make them numerous; is thy cause bad? 'twill make thee advocates. True, wisdom is an excellent help, in case it bend this way; and learning is a genteel ornament, if not too chargeable; yet, by your leave, they are but estates for term of life: but everlasting gold, if well advantaged, will not only bless thy days, but thy surviving children from generation to generation. Come, come, let others fill their brains with

dear-bought wit, turn their pence into expensive charity, and store their bosoms with unprofitable piety ; let them lose all to save their imaginary consciences, and beggar themselves at home, to be thought honest abroad ; fill thou thy bags and barns, and lay up for many years, and take thy rest !

But, O my soul, what follows, wounds my heart—and strikes me on my knees.

*Thou fool, this night will I take thy soul from thee.* Luke, xii. 20.

*Ye cannot serve God and Mammon.* St. Matth. vi. 24.

*He hath swallowed down riches, and he shall vomit them up again ; God shall cast them out of his belly.* Job, xx. 15.

*He that is greedy of gain, troubles his own house ; but he that hateth gifts shall live.* Prov. xv. 17.

*Through covetousness they shall, with feigned words, make merchandise of you ; whose judgment now of a long time lingereth not, and whose damnation slumbereth not.* 2 Pet. ii. 3.

#### HIS SOLILOQUY.

WHAT thinkest thou now, my soul ? If the judgment of holy men may not inform thee, let the judgments of thy angry God enforce thee. Weigh thy own carnal affections with the sacred oracles of heaven, and light and darkness are not more contrary. What thou approvest, thy God condemns ; what thou desirest, thy God forbids. Now, my soul, if Mammon be God, follow him ;



if God be God, adhere to him. Thou canst not serve God and Mammon. If thy conscience feel the hook, nibble no longer. Many sins leave thee in the way ; this follows thee to thy life's end—the root of evil, the canker of all goodness. It blinds justice, poisons charity, strangles conscience, beslaves the affections, betrays friendship, breaks all relations. It is a root of the devil's own planting ; pluck it up : think not *that* a pleasure which God hath threatened ; nor *that* a blessing which Heaven hath cursed : devour not *that* which thou or thy heir must vomit up : be no longer possessed with such a devil, but cast him out ; and if he be too strong, weaken him by fasting, and exorcise him by prayer.

#### HIS PRAYER.

O God, that art the fulness of all riches, and the magazine of all treasure, in the enjoyment of whose favour the smallest morsel is a rich inheritance, and the coarsest pulse is a large portion ; without whose blessing the greatest plenty enriches not, and the highest diet nourishes not ; how have I (an earthworm and no man) fixed my whole heart upon this transitory world, and neglected thee the only desirable good ! I blush, O Lord, to confess the baseness of my life, and am utterly ashamed of mine own foolishness : I have placed my affections upon the nasty rubbish of this world, and have slighted the inestimable pearl of my salvation : I have wallowed in the mire of my inordinate desires, and refused to be washed in the streams of thy compassion : I have put my

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confidence into the faithfulness of my servant, and have doubted the providence of thee my gracious Father : I have served unrighteous Mammon with greediness, and have preferred dross and dung before the pearly gates of New Jerusalem. Thou hast promised to be all in all to those that fear thee, and not to fail the soul that trusts in thee ; but I refused thy gracious offer, and put my confidence in the vanity of the creature : yet, gracious God, to whom repentance never comes unseasonable, that find'st an ear when sins find a tongue, regard the contrition of a bleeding heart, and withdraw not thy mercy from a penitent soul. Give me new thoughts, O God, and with thy holy Spirit new-mould my desires : inform my will and sanctify my affections, that they may relish thy sweetness with a full delight. Create in me, O God, a spiritual sense, that I may take pleasure in things that are above. Give me a contented thankfulness for what I have, that I may neither in poverty forsake thee, nor in plenty forget thee. Arm me with a continual patience, that I may cheerfully put my trust in thy providence. Moderate my care for momentary things, that I may use the world as if I used it not. Let not the loss of any earthly good too much deject me, lest I should sin with my lips and charge thee foolishly. Give me a charitable hand, O God, and fill my heart with brotherly compassion, that I may cheerfully exchange the corruptible treasure of this world, into the incorruptible riches of the world to come ; and proving a faithful steward in thy spiritual household, I may give up my account with joy, and be made partaker of thy eternal joy in the kingdom of thy glory.

## THE SELF-LOVER.

### HIS SELF-FRAUD.

GOD hath required my heart, and he shall have it: God hath commanded truth in the inward parts, and he shall be obeyed: my soul shall praise the Lord, and all that is within me, and I will serve him in the strength of my desires. And in common cases the tongue's profession of his name is no less then necessary: but when it lies upon a life, upon the saving of a livelihood, upon the flat undoing of a reputation, the case is altered: my life is dear, my fair possessions precious, and my reputation is the very apple of mine eye. To save so great a stake, methinks equivocation is but venial, if a sin. If the true loyalty of mine heart stands sound to my religion and my God; my well-informed conscience tells me that in such extremities my frightened tongue may take the privilege of a *salvo* or a mental reservation, if not in the expression of a fair compliance. What! shall the real breach of a holy Sabbath, dedicated to God's highest glory, be tolerated for the welfare of an ox? May that breach be set upon the score of mercy, and commended above sacrifice for the safeguard of an ass? And may I not dispense with a bare lip-denial of my urged religion, for the necessary preservation of the threatened life of a man? for the saving of the whole livelihood and subsistence of a Christian? What! shall I perish for the want of food, and die a martyr to that foolish conscience which forbids me to

rub the ears of a little standing corn? Jacob could purchase his sick father's blessing with a downright lie, and may I not dissemble for a life? The young man's great possessions taught his timorous tongue to shrink from, and decline, his heart's profession; and who could blame him? Come, if thou freely give thy house, canst thou in conscience be denied a hiding-room for thy protection? The Syrian Captain (he whose heart was fixed on his now firmly resolved and true devotion) reserved the house of Rimmon for his necessary attendance, and yet went in peace. Peter (upon the rock of whose confession the Church was grounded) to save his liberty, with a false, nay with a perjured tongue; nay more, at such a time when as the Lord of Life (in whose behalf he drew his sword) was questioned for his innocent life, denied his Master; and shall I be so great an unthrift of my blood, my life, to lose it for a mere lip-denial of that religion, which now is settled, and needs no blood to seal it?

BUT stay! my conscience checks me; there's a judgment thunders—Hark!

*I have sworn by myself, the word is gone out of my mouth in righteousness, and shall not return; that unto ME every knee shall bow, and every tongue shall swear. Isaiah, xlv. 23.*

*He that denies me before men, him will I deny before my Father which is in heaven. Matthew, x. 33.*

*Whosoever shall be ashamed of me and my words, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed, when he shall come in glory. Luke, ix. 26.*

*With the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made to salvation. Rom. x. 10.*

*Know that in the latter days perilous times shall come:*

*For men shall be lovers of their own selves. 2 Tim. iii. 1, 2.*

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

MY soul, in such a time as this, when the civil sword is warm with slaughter,\* and the wasting kingdom welters in her blood, wouldst thou not give thy life to ransom her from ruin? Is not the God of heaven and earth worth many kingdoms? Is thy welfare more considerable than his glory? darest thou deny him for thy own ends, that denied thee nothing for thy good? Is a poor clod of earth (we call inheritance) prizeable with his greatness? or a puff of breath (we call life) valuable with his honour, in comparison of whom the very angels are impure? Blush, O my soul, at thy own guilt: he that accounted his blood, his life, not worth the keeping to ransom thee, a wretch, lost by thy own rebellion—deserves he not the abatement of a lust, to keep him from a new crucifying? My soul, if religion bind thee not, if judgments terrify thee not, if natural affections incline thee not, yet let common reason persuade thee to love *Him* above a trifle, that loved *thee* above his life: and thou that hast so often

\* The above was written during the civil wars between Charles I, and the Parliament.

denied *him*, deny *thyself* for ever, and he will own thee : repent, and he will pardon thee ; pray to him, and he will hear thee.

## HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, whose glory is the end of my creation, and whose free mercy is the cause of my redemption ; that gavest thy Son, thy only Son, to die for me, who else had perished in the common deluge of thy wrath ; what shall I render for so great a mercy ? What thankfulness shall I return for so infinite a love ? Alas ! the most that I can do, is nothing ; the best that I can present is, worse than nothing, *sin*. Lord, if I yield my body for a sacrifice, I offer nothing but a lump of filth, and loathsome putrefaction ; or if I give my soul in contribution, I yield thee nothing but thy image quite defaced and polluted with my lusts ; or if I spend the strength of the whole man, and with both heart and tongue confess and magnify thy name—how can the praises of my sinful lips, that breathe from such a sink, be pleasing to thee ? But, Lord, since thou art pleased in thy well-pleasing Son to accept the poverty of my weak endeavours, send down thy Holy Spirit into my heart, cleanse it from the filth of my corruptions, and make it fit to praise thee : Lord, open thou my mouth, and my lips shall shew forth thy praise. Put a new song into my mouth, and I will praise thee and confess thee all day long ; I will not hide thy goodness in my mouth, but will be shewing forth thy truth, and thy salvation ; let thy praises be my honour, and let thy goodness be the subject

of my undaunted song. Let neither reputation, wealth, nor life be precious to me in comparison with thee : let not the world's derision daunt me ; nor examples of infirmity deject me. Give me courage and wisdom to stand for thy honour. Oh ! make me worthy, able, and willing to suffer for thy name. Lord, teach me to deny myself, and to resist the motions of my own corruptions : create in me, O God, a single heart, that I may love the Lord Jesus in sincerity ; remember not, O Lord, the sins of my fear, and pardon the hypocrisy of my self-love. Wash me from the stains and guilt of this my heinous offence, and deliver me from this fearful judgment thou hast threatened in thy word. Convince all the arguments of my unsanctified wit, whereby I have become an advocate to my sin. Grant that my life may adorn my profession, and make my tongue an instrument of thy glory. Assist me, O God, that I may praise thy goodness, and declare thy wonders among the children of men : strengthen my faith, that it may trust thee ; and let my works so shine, that men may praise thee ; that my heart believing unto righteousness, and my tongue confessing to salvation, I may be acknowledged by thee here, and glorified by thee in the kingdom of glory.

## THE WORLDLY MAN.

### HIS VERDURE.

FOR aught I see, the case is even the same with him that prays, and him that does not pray ; with him that swears, and him that fears an oath : I see no difference ; if any, those that they call the wicked have the advantage. Their crops are even as fair, their flocks as numerous as theirs that wear the ground with their religious knees, and fast their bodies to a skeleton ; nay, in the use of blessings (which only makes them so) they far exceed ; they term me reprobate, and style me unregenerate : 'tis true, I eat my labours with a jolly heart, drink frolic cups, sweeten my pains with time-beguiling sports, make the best advantage of my own, pray when I think on't, swear when they urge me, hear sermons at my leisure, follow the lusts of my own eyes, and take the pleasure of my own ways ; and yet, God be thanked, my barns are furnished, my sheep stand sound, my cattle strong for labour, my pastures rich and flourishing, my body healthful, and my bags are full ; whilst they that are so pure, and make such conscience of their ways ; that run to sermons, jig to lectures, pray thrice a day by the hour, hold '*faith and troth*,' profane, and drinking healths a sin, do often find scanty harvests, lean flocks, and empty purses. Let them be godly that can live on air and faith ; and, eaten up by zeal, can whine themselves into an hospital, or bless their lips with charitable scraps. If



godliness have this reward, to have short meals for long prayers, weak estates for strong faiths, and good consciences upon such bad conditions, let them boast of their pennyworths, and let me be wicked still, and take my chance as falls ! Let me have judgment to discover a profitable farm, and wit to take it at an easy rent, and gold to stock it in a liberal manner, and skill to manage it to my best advantage, and luck to find a good increase, and providence to husband wisely what I gain ; I seek no further, and I wish no more. Husbandry and religion are two several occupations, and look two several ways, and he is the only wise man that can reconcile them.

BUT stay, my soul, I fear thy reckoning fails thee. If thou hast judgment to discover, wit to bargain, gold to employ, skill to manage, providence to dispose, canst thou command the clouds to drop ? Or if a wet season meet thy harvest, and with open sluices overwhelm thy hopes, canst thou let down the floodgates, and stop the watery flux ? Canst thou command the sun to shine ? Canst thou forbid the mildews, or control the breath of the malignant east ? Is not this GOD'S sole prerogative ? And hath not that God said,

*When the workers of iniquity do flourish, it is they that shall be destroyed for ever.* Psal. xciii. 12.

*Wherefore do the wicked live, become old, yea are mighty in power ?* Job, xxi. 7.

*Their seed is established in their sight, and their offspring before their eyes.* Job, xxi. 8.

*Their houses are safe from fear, neither is the wrath of God upon them.* Job, xxi. 9.

*Their bull gendereth, and faileth not, their cow calveth, and casteth not her calf. Job, xxi. 10.*

*They send forth their little ones like a flock, and their children dance. Job, xxi. 11.*

*They take the timbrel and the harp, and rejoice at the sound of the organ. Job, xxi. 12.*

*They spend their days in wealth, and—IN A MOMENT THEY GO DOWN TO THE GRAVE. Job, xxi. 13.*

#### HIS SOLILOQUY.

How sweet a feast is, till the reckoning come !  
A fair day ends often in a cold night, and the road that's pleasant ends in hell : if worldly pleasures had the promise of continuance, prosperity were some comfort ; but in this necessary vicissitude of good and evil, the prolonging of adversity sharpens it. It is no common thing, my soul, to enjoy two heavens. Dives found it in the present, Lazarus in the future. Hath thy increase met with no damage ? thy reputation with no scandal ? thy pleasure with no cross ? thy prosperity with no adversity ? Presume not : God's checks are symptoms of his mercy ; but his silence is the harbinger of a judgment. Be circumspect and provident, my soul. Hast thou a fair summer ?—provide for a hard winter. The world's river ebbs alone ; it flows not. He that goes merrily with the stream, must bale up. Flatter thyself therefore no longer in thy prosperous sin, O my deluded soul ! but be truly sensible of thy own presumption. Look seriously into thy approaching danger, and humble thyself with true contrition. If thou procure sour herbs, God will provide his passover.

## HIS PRAYER.

How weak is man, O God, when thou forsakest him ! How foolish are his counsels, when he plots without thee ! How wild his progress, when he wanders from thee ! How miserable till he return unto thee ! How his wit fails ! How his wisdom falters ! How his wealth melts ! How his providence is befooled ! and how his soul beslaved ! Thou strikest off the chariot-wheels of his inventions, and he is perplexed. Thou confoundest the Babel of his imaginations, and he is troubled. Thou crossest his designs that he may fear thee, and thou stoppest him in his ways that he may know thee. How merciful art thou, O God ! and in thy very judgments, Lord, how gracious ! Thou mightest have struck me into the lowest pit as easily as on these bended knees, and yet been justified in my confusion. But thou hast threatened like a gentle father, as loath to punish thy ungracious child. Thou knowest the crooked thoughts of man are vain, still turning point to their contriver's ruin. Thou sawest me wandering in the maze of death, whilst I with violence pursued my own destruction. But thou hast warned me by thy sacred word, and took me off, that I might live to praise thee. Thou art my confidence, O God. Thou art the rock, the rock of my salvation. Thy word shall be my guide, for all thy paths are mercy and truth. Lord, when I look upon my former worldliness, I utterly abhor my conversation. Strengthen me with thy assistance, that I may lead a new life. Make me more and more sensible of my own condition, and perfect thou the good work thou hast begun imme-

In all my designs be thou my Councillor, that I may prosper in my undertakings. In all my actions be thou my Guide, that I may keep the path of thy commandments. Let all my own devices come to nought, lest I presume upon the arm of flesh. Let not my wealth increase without thy blessing, lest I be fatted up against the day of slaughter. Have thou a hand in all my just employments, then prosper thou the work of my hands; oh, prosper thou my handy work! That little I enjoy, confirm it to me, and make it mine—who have no interest in it, till thou own me as thy child. Then shall my soul rejoice in thy favours, and magnify thy name for all thy mercies. Then shall my lips proclaim thy loving kindness, and sing thy praises for ever and for ever.

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## THE LASCIVIOUS MAN.

### HIS HEAVEN.

CAN flesh and blood be so unnatural to forget the laws of nature? Can blowing youth immure itself within the icy walls of vestal chastity? Can lusty diet, and mollitious rest, bring forth no other fruits but faint desires, rigid thoughts, and phlegmatic conceits? Should we be stocks and stones, and (having active souls) turn altogether passives? Must we turn anchorites, and spend our days in caves and hermitages, and smother up our precious hours in cloistered folly and recluse devotion? Can rosy cheeks, can ruby lips, can snowy

breasts, and sparkling eyes, present their beauties and perfections to the sprightly view of young mortality, and must we stand like statues, without sense or motion? Can strict Religion impose such cruel tasks, and even impossible commands, upon the raging thoughts of her unhappy votaries, as to withstand and contradict the instinct and very principles of nature? Can fair-pretending Piety be so barbarous to condemn us the flames of our affections, and make us martyrs to our own desires? Is't not enough to conquer the rebellious actions of imperious Flesh, but must we manacle her hands, darken her eyes—nay, worse, restrain the freedom of her very thoughts? Can full perfection be expected here? Or can our work be perfect in this vale of imperfection? This were a life for angels, but a task too hard for frail, for transitory man. Come, come, we are but men, but flesh and blood, and our born frailties cannot grapple with such potent tyranny. What nature and necessity require us to do, is venial, being done. Come, strive no more against so strong a stream, but take thy fill of beauty; solace thy wanton heart with amorous contemplations; clothe all thy words with courtly rhetoric, and soften thy lips with dialects of love; surfeit thyself with pleasure, and melt thy passion into warm delights; walk into nature's universal bower, and pick what flower does most surprise thine eye; drink of all waters, but be tied to none; spare neither cost nor pains to compass thy desires; enjoy varieties; emparadise thy soul in fresh delights. The *change* of pleasure makes thy pleasure double. Ravish thy senses with perpetual choice, and glut thy *soul* with all the delicacies of love.

But hold! There is a voice that whispers in my troubled ear—a voice that blanks my thoughts, and stops the course of my resolves; a voice that chills the bosom of my soul, and fills me with amazement. Hark!

*They which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God.* Gal. v. 21.

*Thou shalt not commit adultery.* Exod. xx. 14.

*Whosoever looks upon a woman to lust after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.* Matth. v. 28.

*Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting, nor in drunkenness, nor in chambering, nor in wantonness.* Rom. xiii. 13.

*Abstain from fleshly lusts, which war against the soul.* 1 Pet. ii. 11.

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

LUST is a brand of original fire, raked up in the embers of flesh and blood; uncovered by a natural inclination, blown by corrupt communication, quenched with fasting and humiliation. It is raked up in the best, uncovered in the most, and blown in thee, O my lustful soul! Oh, turn thine ear from the pleadings of nature, and make a covenant with thine eyes! Let not the language of *Delilah* enchant thee, lest the hands of the Philistines surprise thee. Review thy past pleasures, with the charge and pains thou hadst to compass them, and shew me—where's thy pennyworth? Foresee what punishments are prepared to meet thee, and tell me, what's thy purchase? Thou

hast bartered away thy God for a lust; sold thy eternity for a trifle. If this bargain may not be recalled by tears, dissolve thee, O my soul, into a spring of waters. If not to be reversed with price, reduce thy whole estate into a sackcloth, and an ash-tub. Thou, whose liver hath scorched in the flames of lust, humble thy heart in the ashes of repentance. And as with Esau thou hast sold thy birthright for broth, so, with Jacob, wrestle by prayer till thou get a blessing.

#### HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, before whose face the angels are impure; before whose clear omniscience all actions appear; to whom the very secrets of the heart are open; I here acknowledge to thy glory and my shame, the filthiness and vile impurity of my nature. Lord, I was filthy in my very conception, and in filthiness my mother's womb enclosed me; brought forth in filthiness, and filthy in my very innocency; filthy in the motions of my flesh, and filthy in the apprehensions of my soul; my words all clothed with filthiness; and in all my actions filthy and unclean: in my inclination filthy, and in the whole course of my life nothing but a continued filthiness. Wash me, O God, and make me clean; cleanse me from the filthiness of my corruption. Purge me, O Lord, with hyssop, and create a clean heart within me. Correct the vagrant motions of my flesh, and quench the fiery darts of Satan. Let not the law of my corrupted members rule me. Oh! let concupiscence have no dominion over me. Give me courage to fight against my lusts, and give my weakness strength

to overcome. Make sharp my sword against this body of sin, but most against my *Delilah*, my bosom sin. Deliver me from the tyranny of temptation; or give me power to subdue it. Confine the liberty of my wanton appetite, and give me temperance in a sober diet. Grant me a heart to strive with thee in prayer, and hopeful patience to attend thy leisure. Keep me from the habit of an idle life, and close mine ears against corrupt communication. Set thou a watch before my lips, that all my words may savour of sobriety. Preserve me from the vanity and pride of life, that I may walk blameless in my conversation. Protect me from the fellowship of the unclean, and from all such as are of evil report. Let thy grace, O God, be sufficient for me, to protect my soul from the buffetings of Satan. Make me industrious and diligent in my calling, lest the enemy get advantage over me. In all my temptations let me have recourse to thee. Be thou my refuge when I call upon thee. Forgive, O God, the sins of my youth. Oh! pardon the multitudes of my secret sins. Increase my hatred to my former life, and strengthen my resolution for the time future. Hear me, O God, and let the words of my mouth be always acceptable to thee, O God, my strength and my Redeemer.



## THE SABBATH-BREAKER.

### HIS PROFANATION.

THE glittering prince that sits upon his regal and imperial throne, and the ignoble peasant that sleeps within his sordid house of thatch, are both alike to God. An ivory temple, and a church of clay, are prized alike by him. The flesh of bulls, and the perfumes of myrrh and cassia, smoke his altars with an equal pleasure. And does he make such difference of days? Is he, that was so weary of the new moons, so taken with the sun, to tie his Sabbath to that only day? The tenth in tithes is any one in ten, and why the seventh day not any one in seven? We sanctify the day, the day not us. But are we Jews? Are we still bound to keep a legal Sabbath in the strictness of the letter? Have the Gentiles no privilege by the virtue of Messiah's coming? or has the evangelical Sabbath no immunities? The service done, the day is discharged, my liberty restored: and if I meet my profits or my pleasures then, I'll give them entertainment. If business call me to account, I dare afford a careful ear. Or, if my sports invite me, I'll entertain them with a cheerful heart. I'll go to matins with as much devotion as any neighbour; I'll make as low obeisance and as just responses as any; but soon as evensong is ended, my church-devotion and my psalter shall sanctify my pew till the next Sabbath call. Were it no more for an old custom's sake, than for the good I find in Sabbaths, that ceremony might as well be spared. It

is a day of rest : and what's a rest ? A relaxation from the toil of labour : and what is labour but a painful exercise of the frail body ? But where the exercise admits no toil, there relaxation makes no rest. What labour is it for the worldly man to compass sea and land to accomplish his desires ? What labour is it for the impatient lover to measure Hellespont with his widened arms to hasten his delight ? What labour for the youth to number music with their sprightly paces ? Where pleasure is reconciled to labour, labour is but an active rest. Why should the Sabbath then, a day of rest, divorce thee from those delights that make thy rest ? Afflict their souls that please, *my* rest shall be what most conduces to my heart's delight. Two hours will vent more prayers than I shall need, the rest remains for pleasure.

Conscience, why start'st thou ? A judgment strikes me from the mouth of heaven, and saith,

*Whosoever doth any work on my Sabbath, his soul shall be cut off.* Exod. xxxi. 14.

*Remember to keep holy the Sabbath day ; six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do ; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.* Exod. xx. 8.

*Ye shall keep my Sabbath, for it is holy unto you.* Exod. xxxi. 14.

*Verily my Sabbaths thou shalt keep, for this is a sign betwixt me and you, throughout your generations.* Exod. xxxi. 13.

*And they returned, and prepared spices and ointments, and rested on the Sabbath day, according to the commandment.* Luke, xxiii. 56.

## HIS SOLILOQUY.

MY soul, how hast thou profaned that day thy God hath sanctified ! How hast thou encroached on that which Heaven hath set apart ! If thy impatience cannot act a Sabbath twelve hours, what happiness canst thou expect in a perpetual Sabbath ? Is six days too little for thyself, and two hours too much for thy God ? O my soul, how dost thou prize temporals beyond eternals ! Is it equal that God, who gave thee a body, and six days to provide for it, should demand *one* day of thee, and be *denied* it ? How liberal a receiver art thou, and how miserable a requiter ! But know, my soul, his Sabbaths are the apple of his eye. He that hath a power to vindicate the breach of it, hath threatened judgments to the breaker of it. The God of mercy that hath mitigated the rigour of it for charity's sake, will not diminish the honour of it for profaneness' sake. Forget not, then, my soul, to remember his Sabbaths, and remember not to forget his judgments, lest he forget to remember thee in mercy. What thou hast neglected, bewail with contrition ; and what thou hast repented, forsake with resolution ; and what thou hast resolved, strengthen with devotion.

## HIS PRAYER.

O ETERNAL, just, and all-discerning Judge ; in thyself, glorious ; in thy Son, gracious ; who triest without a witness, and condemnest without a jury ; oh ! I confess my very actions have *betrayed me*. Thy word hath brought in evidence

against me; my own conscience hath witnessed against me; and thy judgment hath passed sentence against me! And what have I now to plead but mine own misery—and whither should that misery flee but to the God of mercy? And since, O Lord, the way to mercy is to leave myself, I here disclaim all interest in myself, and utterly renounce myself. I, that was created for thy glory, have dishonoured thy name. I, that was made for thy service, have profaned thy Sabbaths. I have slighted thy ordinances, and turned my back upon thy sanctuary. I have neglected thy sacraments, abused thy word, despised thy ministers, and despised their ministry. I have come into thy courts with an unprovided heart, and have drawn near with uncircumcised lips. And, Lord, I know thou art a jealous God, and most severe against all such as violate thy rest. The glory of thy name is precious to thee, and thine honour is as the apple of thine eye. But thou, O God, that art the God of hosts, hast published and declared thyself the Lord of mercy. The constitution of thy Sabbath was a work of time; but, Lord, thy mercy is from all eternity. I, that have broke thy Sabbaths, do here present thee with a broken heart. Thy hand is not shortened, that thou canst not heal; nor thy ear deafened, that thou canst not hear. Stretch forth thy hand, O God, and heal my wounds. Bow down thine ear, O Lord, and hear my prayers. Alter the fabric of my sinful heart, and make it tender of thy glory. Make me ambitious of thy service, and let thy Sabbaths be my whole delight. Give me a holy reverence of thy word, that it may prove a light to my steps, and a lantern to my feet. Endue my heart with

charity and faith, that I may find a comfort in thy sacraments. Bless thou the ministers of thy sacred word, and make them holy in their lives, sound in their doctrines, and laborious in their callings. Preserve the universal church in these distracted times. Give her peace, unity, and uniformity. Purge her of all schism, error, and superstition. Let the king's daughter be all glorious within, and let thine eyes take pleasure in her beauty; that being honoured here to be a member of her militant, I may be glorified with her triumphant.

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## THE CENSORIOUS MAN.

### HIS CRIMINATION.

I KNOW there is much of the seed of the serpent in him by his very looks, if his words betrayed him not. He hath eaten the egg of the coakatrice, and surely he remaineth in the state of perdition. He is not within the covenant, and abideth in the gall of bitterness. His studied prayers shew him to be a high malignant, and his *Jesu-worship* concludes him popishly affected. He comes not to our private meetings, nor contributes a penny to the cause. He cries up learning, and the Book of Common prayer, and takes no arms to hasten reformation. He fears God for his own ends, for the spirit of Antichrist is in him. His eyes are full of adulteries, and he goes a *whoring* after his own inventions. He can hear

an oath from his superiors without reproof, and the heathenish gods named without spitting in his face ; wherefore my soul detesteth him, and I will have no conversation with him ; for what fellowship hath light with darkness, or the pure in heart with the unclean ? Sometimes he is a publican, sometimes a pharisee, and always an hypocrite. He rails against the altar as loud as we, and yet he cringes and makes an idol of the name of Jesus. He is quick-sighted to the infirmities of the saints, and in his heart rejoices at our failings. He honours not a preaching ministry, and too much leans to a church government. He paints devotion on his face, whilst pride is stamped within his heart. He places sanctity in the walls of a steeple house, and adores the sacrament with his popish knee. His religion is a weathercock, which turns its breast to every blast of wind. With the pure he seems pure, and with the wicked he will join in fellowship. A sober language is in his mouth, but the poison of asps is under his tongue. His works conduce not to edification, nor are the motions of his heart sanctified. He adores great ones for preferment, and speaks too partially of authority. He is a Laodicean in his faith, a Nicolaitan in his works, a pharisee in his disguise, a rank papist in his heart, and I thank my God 'I am not as this man.'

But stay, my soul ; take heed, whilst thou judge another, lest God judge thee. How comest thou so expert in another's heart, being so often deceived in thy own ? A Saul to-day may prove a Paul to-morrow. Take heed whilst thou wouldst seem religious, thou appear not uncharitable ; and whilst

thou judgest man, thou be not judged of God who saith

*Judge not, lest ye be judged.* Matth. vii. 1.

*Judge not according to appearance, but judge righteous judgment.* John, vii. 24.

*But why dost thou judge thy brother? or why dost thou set at nought thy brother? We shall all stand before the judgment-seat of Christ.* Rom. xiv. 10.

*Let us not therefore judge one another any more, but judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling-block, or an accusation to fall in his brother's way.* Rom. xiv. 13.

*Judge nothing before the time, until the Lord come; who will both bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the counsel of the heart.* 1 Cor. iv. 5.

*God is Judge himself.* Psal. l. 6.

#### HIS SOLILOQUY.

HAS thy brother, O my soul, a beam in his eye, and hast thou no mote in thine? Clear thine own, and thou wilt see the better to cleanse his. If a thief be in his candle, blow it not out, lest thou wrong the flame; but if thy snuffers be of gold, snuff it. Has he offended thee? forgive him: hath he trespassed against the congregation? reprove him: hath he sinned against God? pray for him. O my soul, how uncharitable hast thou been! how pharisaically hast thou judged! Being sick of the jaundice, how hast thou censured another yellow—and with blotted fingers made his blur the greater? How has the pride of thy own heart blinded thee toward thyself! how-quick

sighted to another ! Thy brother has slipped, but thou hast fallen ; and hast blanched thy own impiety with the publishing his sin. Like a fly, thou stingest his sores, and feedest on his corruptions. Jesus came eating and drinking, and was judged a glutton. John came fasting, and was challenged with being a devil. Judge not, my soul, lest thou be judged. Malign not thy brother, lest God laugh at thy destruction. Wouldst thou escape the punishment ? judge *thyself*. Wouldst thou avoid the sin ? humble *thyself*.

## HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, that art the only Searcher of the reins, to whom the secrets of the heart of man are only known, to whom alone the judgment of our thoughts, our words, and deeds belong, and to whose sentence we must stand or fall—I, a presumptuous sinner, that have thrust into thy place, and boldly have presumed to execute thy office, do here as humbly confess the insolence of mine attempt, and, with a sorrowful heart, repent me of my doings ; and though my convinced conscience can look for nothing from thy wrathful hand but the same measure which I measured to another, yet, in the confidence of that mercy which thou hast promised to all those that truly and unfeignedly believe, I am become an humble suitor for thy gracious pardon. Lord, if thou search me but with a favourable eye, I shall appear much more unrighteous in *thy* sight than this my uncharitably condemned brother did in *mine*. Oh, look not therefore, Lord, upon me as I am,



lest thou abhor me ; but through the merits of my blessed Saviour cast a gracious eye upon me, Let his humility satisfy for my presumption, and let his meritorious sufferings answer for my vile uncharitableness. Let not the voice of my offence provoke thee with a stronger cry than the language of his intercession. Remove from me, O God, all spiritual pride, and make me little in my own conceit. Lord, light me to myself, that by thy light I may discern how dark I am. Lighten that darkness by thy Holy Spirit, that I may search into my own corruptions. And since, O God, all gifts and graces are but nothing, and nothing can be acceptable in thy sight, without charity, quicken the dulness of my faint affections, that I may love my brother as I ought. Soften my marble heart, that it may melt at his infirmities. Make me careful in the examination of my own ways, and most severe against my own offences. Pull out the beam of *mine own eye*, that I may see clearly, and reprove wisely. Take from me, O Lord, all grudging, envy, and malice, that my seasonable reproofs may win my brother. Preserve my heart from all censorious thoughts, and keep my tongue from striking at his name. Grant that I make right use of his infirmities, and read good lessons in his failings ; that loving him in thee, and thee in him, according to thy command, we may both be united in thee as members of thee : that thou mayest receive honour from our communion here, and *we* eternal glory from thee, hereafter, in the world to come.

## THE LIAR.

## HIS FALLACIES.

NAY, if religion be so strict a law, to bind my tongue to the necessity of a truth on all occasions, at all times, and in all places, the gait is too strait for *me* to enter. Or if the general rules of downright truth will admit no *few exceptions*, farewell all honest mirth, farewell all trading, farewell the whole converse betwixt man and man! If always to speak punctual truth be the true symptoms of a blessed soul, *Tom Telltruth* has a happy time, and fools and children are the only men! If Truth sit regent, in what faithful breast shall secrets find repose? what kingdom can be safe? what commonwealth can be secure? what war can be successful? what stratagem can prosper? If bloody times should force religion to shroud itself beneath my roof—upon demand, shall my false truth betray it? Or shall my brother's life, or shall my own, be seized upon through the cruel truth of my downright confession? or rather not be secured by a fair officious lie? Shall the righteous favourite\* of Egypt's tyrant, by virtue of a loud lie, sweeten out his joy and heighten up his soft affection with the *antiperistasis* of tears—and may I not prevaricate with a sullen truth, to save a brother's life from a blood-thirsty hand? Shall Jacob, and his too indulgent mother, conspire in a lie to purchase a paternal blessing in the false name and

\* Joseph. This alludes to the meeting of his brethren in Pharaoh's house.—EDITOR.

habit of a supplanted brother—and shall I question to preserve the granted blessing of a life, or livelihood, with a harmless lie? Come, come, my soul, let not thy timorous conscience check at such poor things as these. So long as thy officious tongue aims at a just end, a lie is no offence. So long as thy perjurious lips confirm not thy untruth with an audacious brow, thou need'st not fear. The weight of the cause relieves the burden of the crime. Is thy centre good? No matter how crooked the lines of the circumference be; policy allows it. If thy journey's *end* be heaven, it matters not how full of hell thy *journey* be; divinity allows it. Wilt thou condemn the Egyptian midwives for saving the infant Israelites by so merciful a lie? When martial execution is to be done, wilt thou fear to kill? When hunger drives thee to the gates of death, wilt thou be afraid to steal? When civil wars divide a kingdom, will Mercuries decline a lie? No; circumstances *excuse*, as well as *make*, the lie. Had Cæsar, Scipio, or Alexander been regulated by such strict divinity, their names had been as silent as their dust. A lie is but a fair put-off; the sanctuary of a secret; the riddle of a lover; the stratagem of a soldier; the policy of a statesman; and a slave for many desperate sores.

BUT hark, my soul! there's something rounds mine ear, and calls my language to a recantation. The Lord hath spoken it:

*Thou shalt not raise a false report.* Exod. xx.

*Ye shall not deal falsely, neither lie one to another.* Levit. xix. 11.

*Lying lips are abomination to the Lord; but they that deal truly are his delight.* Prov. xii. 22.

*He that speaketh lies shall not escape.* Prov. xix. 5.

*Put away lying, and every one speak truth with his neighbour, for we are members one of another.* Ephes. iv. 25.

*Liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone.* Revel. xxi. 8.

*There shall in no wise enter into the new Jerusalem any thing that worketh abomination, or that maketh a lie.* Revel. xxi. 27.

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

WHAT a child, O my soul, hath thy false bosom harboured ! And what reward can thy indulgence expect from such a father ? What blessing canst thou hope from heaven, that pleadest for the son of the devil, and crucifiest the Son of God ? God is *the Father of truth*. To secure thy estate, thou deniest the truth by framing of a lie : to save thy brother's life, thou opposest the truth in justifying a lie. Now tell me, O my soul, art thou worthy the name of a Christian, that deniest and opposest the nature of Christ ? Art thou worthy of Christ, that preferrest thy estate, or thy brother's life, before him ? Oh, my unrighteous soul ! canst thou hold thy brother worthy of death for giving thee the lie, and thyself guiltless that makest a lie ? Ay, but in some cases truth destroys thy life ; a lie preserves it ! My soul, was God thy Creator ? then make not the devil thy preserver. Wilt thou despair to trust *him* with thy life that *gave* it, and make *him* thy protector that seeks to *destroy* it ? Reform thee and repent thee, O my soul ; hold not thy life on

such conditions ; but trust thee to the hands that made thee.

### HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, that art the God of truth, whose word is truth, that hatest lying lips, and abominatest the deceitful tongue ; that banishest thy presence all such as love or make a lie, and lovest truth, and requirest uprightness in the inward parts—I, the most wretched of the sons of men, and most unworthy to be called thy son, make bold to cast my sinful eyes to heaven. Lord, I have sinned against Heaven and against truth, and have turned thy grace into a lie ; I have renounced the ways of righteousness, and have harboured much iniquity within me, which hath turned thy wrath against me. I have transgressed against the checks of my own conscience, and have vaunted of my transgression. Which way soever I turn mine eye, I see no object but shame and confusion. Lord, when I look upon myself, I find nothing there but fuel for thy wrath, and matter for thine indignation, and my condemnation. And when I cast mine eyes to heaven, I there behold an angry God, and a severe Revenger: but, Lord, at thy right hand I see a Saviour, and a sweet Redeemer. I see thy wounded Son clothed in my flesh, and bearing mine infirmities, and interceding for my numerous transgressions ; for which my soul doth magnify thee, O God, and my spirit rejoiceth in him, my Saviour. O Lord, when thou lookest upon the vast score of my offences, turn thine eyes upon the infinite merits of his satisfaction. Oh, when thy justice calls to mind my sins, let not thy mercy forget his sufferings. Wash me,

oh wash me in his blood, and thou shalt see me clothed in his righteousness. Let him that is all in all to me, be all in all for me. Make him to me sanctification, justification, and redemption. Inspire my heart with the spirit of thy truth, and preserve me from the deceitfulness of a double tongue. Give me an inward confidence to rely upon thy fatherly providence, that neither fear may deter me, nor any advantage may turn me from the ways of thy truth. Let not the specious goodness of the end encourage me to the unlawfulness of the means; but let thy word be the warrant to all my actions. Guide my footsteps, that I may walk uprightly; and quicken my conscience, that it may reprove my failings. Cause me to feel the burden of this my habitual sin, that, coming to thee by a true and serious repentance, my sins may obtain a full and a gracious forgiveness. Give me a heart to make a covenant with my lips, that both my heart and tongue, being sanctified by thy Spirit, may be both united in truth by thy mercy, and magnify thy name for ever and for ever.

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## THE REVENGEFUL MAN.

### HIS RAGE.

OH, what a *julap* to my scorching soul is the delicious blood of my offender! and how it cools the burning fever of my boiling veins! It is the quintessence of pleasures, the height of satisfac-

tion, and the very marrow of all delight, to bathe and paddle in the blood of such, whose bold affronts have turned my wounded patience into fury. How full of sweetness was *his* death,\* who dying was revenged upon three thousand enemies! How sweetly did the younger brother's blood allay the soul-consuming flames of the elder,† who took more pleasure in his last breath than Heaven did in his first sacrifice! Yet had not Heaven condemned his action, nature had found an advocate for his passion. What sturdy spirit hath the power to rule his suffering thoughts, or curb the headstrong fury of his irascible affections? Or who but fools (that cannot taste an injury) can moderate their high-bred spirits, and stop their passion in her full career? Let heavy cynics, they, whose leaden souls are taught by stupid reason to stand bent at every wrong, that can digest an injury more easily than a compliment, that can protest against the laws of nature, and cry all natural affection down, let *them* be *handirons* for the injurious world to work a heat upon; let them find shoulders to receive the painful stripes of peevish mortals, and to bear the wrongs of daring insolence; let them be drawn like calves prepared for slaughter, and bow their servile necks to sharp destruction; let them submit their slavish bosoms to be trod and trampled under foot for every pleasure. *My* eagle spirit flies a higher pitch—and, like ambitious Phaeton, climbs into the fiery chariot; and drawn with fury, scorn, revenge, and honour, rambles through all the spheres, and brings with it confusion and combustion. *My* reeking

\* Sampson.



sword shall vindicate my reputation, and rectify the injuries of my honourable name, and quench itself in plenteous streams of blood. Come, tell not me of charity, conscience, or transgression: my charity reflects upon myself, begins at home, and, guided by the justice of my passion, is bound to labour for an honourable satisfaction; my conscience is blood-proof, and I can broach a life with my illustrious weapon with as little reluctance as kill a flea that sucks my blood without commission; and I can drink a health in blood, upon my bended knee, to reputation.

But hark, my soul! I hear a languishing, a dying voice cry up to heaven for vengeance; it cries aloud, and thunders in my startling ear. I tremble, and my shivering bones are filled with horror; it cries against me, and hear what heaven replies:

*Thou shalt not avenge, or bear any grudge against the children of my people; but thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself: I am the Lord.* Levit. xix. 18.

*To me belongeth vengeance and recompense.* Deut. xxxii. 35.

*Because that Edom hath dealt against the house of Judah, by taking vengeance, and hath greatly offended, and revenged himself upon them.* Ezek. xxv. 12.

*Therefore thus saith the Lord God; I will also stretch out mine hand upon Edom, and will cut off man and beast from it.* Ezek. xxv. 13.

*Resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also.* Matth. v. 39.

*All that take up the sword shall perish by the sword.* Matth. xxvi. 52.



## HIS SOLILOQUY.

REVENGE is an act of the irascible affections, deliberated with malice, and executed without mercy. How often, O my soul, hast thou cursed thyself in the perfectest of prayers? How often hast thou turned the spiritual body of thy Saviour into thy damnation? Can the sun rise to thy comfort, that hath so often set in thy wrath? So long as thy wrath is kindled against thy brother, so long is the wrath of God burning against thee! Oh, wouldst thou offer a pleasing sacrifice to Heaven, go first and be reconciled to thy brother! Ay, but who shall right thy honour then? Is thy honour wronged? Forgive, and it is vindicated. Ay, but this kind of heart-swelling can brook no poultice but *revenge*! Take heed, my soul; the remedy is worse than the disease. If thy intricate distemper transcend thy power, make choice of a Physician that can purge that humour which foment thy malady; rely upon him; submit thy will to his directions; he hath a tender heart, a skilful hand, a watchful eye; making thy welfare the price of all thy pains, expecting no reward, no fee, but praises and thanksgivings.

## HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, that art the God of peace, and the lover of unity and concord; that dost command all those that seek forgiveness, to forgive; that hatest the froward heart, but shewest mercy to the meek in spirit: with what face can I appear be-

fore thy mercy-seat, or with what countenance can I lift up these hands, thus stained with my brother's blood? How can my lips, that daily breathe revenge against my brother, presume to own thee as my *father*, or expect from thee thy blessing as thy *child*? If thou forgive my trespasses, O God, as I forgive my trespassers, in what a miserable estate am I—that in my very prayers condemn myself, and do not only limit thy compassion by my uncharitableness, but draw thy judgments on my head for my rebellion! That heart, O God, which thou requirest as a holy present, has become a spring of malice; these hands which I advance, are ready instruments of base revenge. My thoughts, that should be sanctified, are full of blood; and how to compass evil against my brother, is my continual meditation. The course of all my life is wilful disobedience, and my whole pleasure, Lord, is, to displease thee. My conscience hath accused me, and the voice of blood hath cried against me; but, Lord, the blood of Jesus cries louder than the blood of Abel, and thy mercy is far more infinite than my sin. The blood that was shed *by* me cries for vengeance; but the blood that was shed *for* me sues for mercy. Lord, hear the language of this blood, and by the merits of this voice be reconciled unto me. That time, which cannot be recalled, oh! give me power to redeem, and in the mean time a settled resolution to reform. Suppress the violence of my headstrong passion, and establish a meek spirit within me. Let the sight of my own vileness take from me the sense of all disgrace, and let the crown of my reputation be thy honour; possess my heart with a desire of unity and concord, and give me

patience to endure what my impenitence hath deserved; breathe into my soul the spirit of love, and direct my affections to their right object; turn all my anger against that sin that hath provoked thee, and give me holy revenge, that I may exercise it against myself; grant that I may love thee for thyself, myself in thee, and my neighbour as myself. Assist me, O God, that I may subdue all evil in myself, and suffer patiently all evil as a punishment from thee; give me a merciful heart, O God; make it slow to wrath, and ready to forgive; preserve me from the *act* of evil, that I may be delivered from the *fear* of evil; that, living here in charity with men, I may receive the sentence of —“*Come ye blessed of my Father, &c.*” in the kingdom of glory.

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## THE SECURE MAN.

### HIS TRIUMPH.

So, now, my soul, thy happiness is entailed, and thy illustrious name shall live in thy succeeding generations; thy dwelling is established in the fat of all the land; thou hast what mortal heart can wish, and wantest nothing but *immortality*. The best of all the land is thine, and thou art planted in the best of lands; a land whose constitutions make the best of government, which government is strengthened with the best of laws, which laws are executed by the best of princes; whose prince, whose laws, whose government, whose land, makes

us the happiest of all subjects, makes us the happiest of all people : a land of strength, of plenty, and a land of peace ; where every soul may sit beneath his vine, unfrighted at the horrid language of the hoarse trumpet, unstartled at the warlike summons of the roaring cannon ; a land, whose beauty has surprised the ambitious hearts of foreign princes, and taught them by their martial oratory to make their vain attempts ; a land, whose strength reads vanity in the deceived hopes of conquerors, and crowns their enterprises with a shameful overthrow ; a land, whose native plenty makes her the world's exchange ; supplying others, and able to subsist without supply from foreign kingdoms ; in itself happy, and abroad honourable ; a land, that hath no vanity, but what by accident proceeds and issues from the sweetest of all blessings, peace and plenty ; that hath no misery, but what is propagated from that blindness which cannot see her own felicity ; a land, that flows with milk and honey, and in brief, wants nothing to deserve the title of a Paradise. The curb of Spain, the pride of Germany, the aid of Belgia, the scourge of France, the empress of the world, and queen of nations ; she is begirt with walls, whose builder was the hand of Heaven—whereon there daily rides a royal navy, whose unconquerable power proclaims her prince invincible, and whispers sad despair into the fainting hearts of foreign majesty : she is compact within herself ; in unity, not apt to civil discords or intestine broils ; the envy of all nations, the ambition of all princes, the terror of all enemies, the security of all neighbouring states. Let timorous pulpits threaten ruin, let prophesying churchmen doat—till I believe..

How often and how long have these loud sons of thunder false prophesied her desolation? and yet she stands the glory of the world! Can pride demolish the towers that defend her? Can drunkenness dry up the sea that walls her? Can flames of lust dissolve the ordnance that protects her?

Be well advised, my soul; there is a voice from heaven roars louder than that ordnance, which saith,

*Thus saith the Lord, the whole land shall be desolate.* Jer. iv. 27.

*The whole earth is at rest, and at quiet: they break forth into singing:*

*Yea, the fir-trees rejoice at thee, and the cedars of Lebanon sing, &c.*

*Yet shalt thou be brought down to hell, to the sides of the pit.* Isaiah, xiv. 7.

*They have belied the Lord, and said, It is not he, neither shall evil come upon us, neither shall we see sword or famine.* Jer. v. 12.

*They did eat and drink, and they married wives and were given in marriage, until the flood came and destroyed them all.* Luke, xvii. 26.

*Let him that standeth, take heed lest he fall.* 1 Cor. x. 12.

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

SECURITY is an improvident carelessness casting out all fear of approaching danger; it is like a great calm at sea, that foreruns a storm. How is this verified, O my sad soul, in this our bleeding nation! Wert thou not, but now, for many years even nestled in the bosom of habitual

peace? Didst thou foresee this danger? Or couldst thou have contrived a way to be thus miserable? Didst thou not laugh invasion to scorn? or didst thou not less fear a civil war? Was not the title of the crown unquestionable? and was not our mixt government unapt to fall into diseases? Did we want good laws? or did our laws want execution? Did not our prophets give lawful warning? or were we moved at the sound of judgments? How hast thou lived, O my uncareful soul, to see these prophecies fulfilled, and to behold the vial of thy angry God poured forth? Since mercies, O my soul, could not allure thee, yet let these judgments now at length enforce thee to a true repentance. Quench the firebrand which thou hast kindled; turn thy mirth to a right mourning, and thy feasts of joy to humiliation.

## HIS PRAYER.

O God, by whom kings reign and kingdoms flourish, that settest up where none can batter down, and pullest down where none can countermand; I, a most humble suitor at the Throne of Grace, acknowledge myself unworthy of the least of all my mercies, nay, worthy of the greatest of all thy judgments. I have sinned against thee, the Author of my being, I have sinned against my conscience which thou hast made my accuser; I have sinned against the peace of this kingdom, whereof thou hast made me a member. If all should do, O God, as I have done, Sodom would appear as righteous, and Gomorrah would be a precedent to thy wrath upon this sinful nation. But, Lord, thy mercy is inscrutable, or else my misery were unspeakable: for that mercy sake.

be gracious to me, in the free pardoning of all my offences; blot them out of thy remembrance for his sake in whom thou art well pleased; make my head a fountain of tears to quench that brand my sins have kindled towards the destruction of this flourishing kingdom. Bless this kingdom, O God; establish it in piety, honour, peace, and plenty; forgive all her crying sins, and remove thy judgments far from her; bless her governor, thy servant, our dread sovereign; endue his soul with all religious, civil, and princely virtues; preserve his royal person in health, safety, and prosperity; prolong his days in honour, peace, or victory, and crown his death with everlasting glory. Bless him in his royal consort, unite their hearts in love and true religion; bless him in his princely issue; season their youth with the fear of thy name. Direct thy church in doctrine and in discipline, and let her enemies be converted or confounded; purge her of all superstition and heresy, and root out from her whatsoever thy hand hath not planted. Bless the nobility of this land, endue their hearts with truth, loyalty, and true policy. Bless the tribe of Levi with piety, learning, and humility. Bless the magistrates of this kingdom, give them religious and upright hearts, hating covetousness. Bless the gentry with sincerity, charity, and a good conscience. Bless the commonalty with loyal hearts, painful hands, and plentiful increase. Bless the two great seminaries of this kingdom, make them fruitful and faithful nurseries both to the church and the commonwealth. Bless all thy saints every where, especially those that have stood in the gap betwixt this kingdom and thy judgments; that, being all *members* of that body whereof thou, Christ, art

head, we may all join in humiliation for our sins, and in the propagation of thy honour here; and be made partakers of thy glory in the kingdom of glory.

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## THE PRESUMPTUOUS MAN.

### HIS FELICITIES.

TELL *bawling babes* of bugbears to fright them into quietness, or terrify youth with old wives' fables, to keep their wild affections in awe: such toys may work upon their timorous apprehensions when wholesome precepts fail, and find no audience in their youthful ears. Tell not *me* of hell, devils, or of damned souls to enforce me from those pleasures which they nickname *sin*. What tell ye me of law? my soul is sensible of evangelical precepts without the needless and uncorrected thunder of the killing letter, or the terrible paraphrase of roaring Boanarges, the tediousness of whose language still determines in damnation; wherein I apprehend God far more merciful than his ministers. 'T is true I have not led my life according to the pharisaical square of their opinions, neither have I found judgments according to their prophecies; whereby I must conclude that *God* is wonderfully *merciful*, or *they* wonderfully *mistaken*. How often have they thundered torment against my voluptuous life, and yet I feel no pain; how bitterly have they threatened shame against the vaunts of my vain-glory, yet find I honour; how fiercely have they

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preached destruction against my cruelty, and yet I live; what plagues against my swearing, yet not infected; what diseases against my drunkenness, and yet sound; what danger against procrastination, yet how often hath God been found upon the death-bed? what damnation to hypocrites, yet who more safe? what stripes to the ignorant, yet who more scot-free? what poverty to the slothful, yet themselves prosper; what falls to the proud, yet stand they surest; what curses to the covetous, yet who richer? what judgments to the lascivious, yet who more pleasure? what vengeance to the profane, the censorious, the revengeful; yet none live more unscourged: who deeper branded than the liar? yet who more favoured? who more threatened than the presumptuous? yet who less punished? Thus are we fooled and kept in awe with the strict fancies of those pulpit-men, whose opinions have no ground but what they gain from popularity: thus are we frightened from the liberty of nature by the politic chimeras of religion; whereby we are necessitated to the observing of those laws whereof we find a greater necessity of breaking.

But stay, my soul; there is a voice that darts into my troubled thoughts, which saith:

*If thou wilt not harken unto the voice of the Lord thy God to observe and do all his commandments and his statutes which I command thee this day, all these curses shall come upon thee and overtake thee. Deut. xxviii. 15.*

*Because thou hast not kept my laws, all the curses in this book shall overtake thee, till thou be destroyed. Deut. xxix.*

*And the anger of the Lord was kindled against the land, to bring upon it all the curses that are written in this book. Deut. xxix. 27.*

*Thus saith the Lord, Behold I will bring evil upon this place, and upon the inhabitants thereof, even all the curses that are written in this book. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 24.*

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

PRESUMPTION is a sin, whereby we depend upon God's mercies without any warrant from God's word; is it as great a sin, O my soul, to hope for God's mercy without repentance, as to distrust God's mercy upon repentance: in the first thou wrongest his justice; in the last, his mercy. O my presumptuous soul, let not thy prosperity in sinning encourage thee to sin, lest, climbing without warrant into his mercy, thou fall without mercy into his judgment. Be not deceived; a long peace makes a bloody war, and the abuse of continued mercies makes a sharp judgment. Patience, when slighted, turns to fury, but ill-requited, starts to vengeance. Think not that thy unpunished sin is hidden from the eye of Heaven, or that God's judgments will delay for ever: the stalled ox that wallows in his plenty, and waxes wanton with ease, is not far from slaughter. The ephod, O my desperate soul, is long a-filling, but once being full, the leaden cover must go on, and then it hurries on the wings of the wind: advise thee then, and whilst the lamp of thy prosperity lasts, provide thee for the evil day, which being come, repentance will be out of date, and all thy prayers will find no ear.

## HIS PRAYER.

GRACIOUS God, whose mercy is unsearchable, and whose goodness is unspeakable ; I, the unthankful object of thy continued favours, and therefore the miserable subject of thy continual wrath, humbly present my self-made misery before thy sacred majesty. Lord, when I look upon the horridness of my sin, shame strikes me dumb ; but when I turn mine eye upon the infiniteness of thy mercy, I am emboldened to pour forth my soul before thee ; as in the one, finding matter of confusion, so in the other, arguments for compassion. Lord, I have sinned grievously, but my Saviour hath satisfied abundantly ; I have trespassed continually, but he hath suffered once for all ; thou hast numbered my transgressions by the hairs of my head, but his mercies are innumerable like the stars of the sky ; my sins in greatness are like the mountains of the earth, but his mercy is greater than the heavens. Oh, if his mercy were not greater than my sins, my sins were impardonable ; for his, therefore, and thy mercy's sake, cover my sins, and pardon my transgressions ; make my head a fountain of tears, and accept my contrition, O thou well-spring of all mercy ! Strengthen my resolution, that for the time to come I may detest all sin ; increase a holy anger in me, that I may revenge myself upon myself, for displeasing so gracious a Father ; fill my heart with a fear of thy judgments, and sweeten my thoughts with the meditation of thy mercies. Go forwards, O my God, and perfect thy own work in me, and

re the glory of thy own free goodness; furnish  
my mouth with the praises of thy name, and re-  
new my tongue with continual thanksgiving.  
Thou hast promised pardon to those that repent;  
hold, I repent; Lord, quicken my repentance.  
Thou mightest have made me a terrible example  
of thy justice, and struck me into hell in the height  
of my presumption; but thou hast made me ca-  
ble of thy mercies, and an object of thy com-  
passion; for thou art a gracious God, of long  
suffering, and slow to anger; thy name is won-  
derful, and thy mercies incomprehensible; thou  
art only worthy to be praised; let all the people  
praise thee, O God; oh, let all the people praise  
thee; let angels and archangels praise thee;  
let the congregations of saints praise thee;  
let thy works praise thee; let every thing that  
liveth praise thee for ever, and for ever. Amen.

END OF THE FIRST PART.



## JUDGMENT AND MERCY, &c.

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### PART THE SECOND.

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COURTEOUS READER,

*NOW, when the theme of every man's discourse is his sad losses in these times, your author bids me tell you, that in these he had not the least share; for from him his very religion was stolen away: nay, yet more cruel, even then when he had the most need of it—in the time of his sickness—I mean this small Essay (the epitome of his ejaculatory soul) was then taken from him by a sly hand, and presently printed without his knowledge; so that, as in like cases it always happens, it came forth much unsuitable to the author's mind, both in the form and matter of it. I, therefore, though I cannot restore to him his lost treasure, being now*

*dead, yet in this edition have restored his treasure to itself again, putting it out so that it now answers his own directions, and reforms many mistakes of the former plagiarist: so that now thou mayest fully find him whom his sad widow hath lost.*

*URSULA QUARLES.*

## THE WEARY MAN.

### HIS BURDEN.

GOD, who in himself is the fulness and perfection of all glory, who needed no tongue to praise it, no pen to express it, no work to magnify it, created a world for his own pleasure, furnished it of his own goodness, made man out of his own mere motion, appointed him his lieutenant here upon earth, and as a witness and an instrument of his glory, the sole end of his creation. But man grew proud, transgressed against his first commandment, and fell; and by his fall destroyed his then unborn posterity. Sin entered the world, and death by sin; and I, poor miserable creature, born in sin, have turned his glory to dishonour, my due obedience to rebellion, and my happiness to eternal death. How intolerable is the burden of this sin! how insufferable is the weight of my offences! If I but think of Heaven, it clogs my contemplations; if I but pray to Heaven, it presses down my devotion. I have lost the favour of my God, I have frustrated the end of my creation, I have broke the peace of my conscience, I have clipped the wings of my faith, I have dashed the comfort of my hopes; good angels have forsaken me, my conscience hath accused me, God's prophets have condemned me, and hell gapes for me:—what shall I do? or whither shall I fly? Shall I flee to angels? alas! I have turned them away displeased; they will not hear me, or if they would, they cannot help me. Shall I fly to my own con-



science? alas! that will fly *on* me. Shall I trust to my own merits? alas! they are false lights, and will light me to my own ruin; or shall I take the wings of the morning, and fly to the utmost parts of the earth? alas! my sins will follow me, my sins will haunt me wheresoever I go. Poor miserable man that I am, who shall deliver me from this burden? Poor miserable man that I am, who shall release me from this bondage? Is there no comfort for a poor distressed soul? Is there no ease for a poor disconsolate sinner? Is there no balsam for a wounded heart? no refuge for a guilty penitent?

O MY soul, why art thou so sad? and why is thy spirit so disquieted within thee? put thy trust in God, who hath said:

*Come unto me all you that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.* Matth. xi. 28.

*Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall have rest unto your souls.* Matth. xi. 29.

*Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the old ways, and seek and ask for the old paths, where is the good way; and walk therein; and ye shall find rest for your souls.* Jer. vi. 16.

*The redeemed of the Lord shall return, and come with singing unto Sion, and everlasting joy shall be upon their heads; they shall obtain gladness and joy; and sorrow and mourning shall fly away.* Isaiah, li. 11.

#### HIS SOLILOQUY.

TRUE, my soul, if thou shouldst only cast an eye upon the letter of the law, that letter would

soon cast thee and condemn thee : or if thy only object were the base corruptions of thy sinful heart, there were sufficient cause to justify that condemnation : or hadst thou nothing else to trust to but thine own abilities, thy case were too miserable for expression : or shouldst thou seriously consider that glorious Majesty thou hast offended, there were no hopes for consolation. But, O my soul, there is a gospel to mitigate the rigour of that letter ; there is a chancery to moderate the severity of that law ; there is a Saviour to mediate betwixt that God and thy offences. Art thou in bondage, O my soul ? here is freedom ; art thou dejected ? here is comfort ; art thou pursued ? here is refuge ; art thou overburdened ? here is rest ; art thou condemned ? here is a pardon. Appeal therefore from the throne of justice to the seat of mercy ; from the justice of Jehovah to the mercy of thy Jesus ; deny thyself, and he will own thee ; empty thyself, and he will fill thee. Let not thy sins affright thee, he hath satisfied ; let not hell dismay thee, he hath suffered ; let not the first death trouble thee, he hath sweetened it ; let not the second death terrify thee, he hath conquered it ; fear not to come to him, for he hath called thee ; fear not to pray to him, for he will hear thee.

#### HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, whose perfect glory needed not the help of man, yet madest him for thy glory, wherein consisted his eternal happiness—I, a poor son of Adam, fallen by his sin, and wallowing in my own corruptions, lie prostrate here before thee

footstool of thy mercy-seat, acknowledging my grievous sins, and humbly begging pardon for my manifold transgressions. How infinite is thy mercy, O God, that hast not spared thy only Son, but made his precious blood a ransom to redeem me from the jaws of death ! I have made myself a great delinquent, and thou hast appointed him my gracious advocate ; I have made myself a sinner, and he hath given himself to be my Saviour. To thee therefore, O my blessed Jesus, whose death is my deliverance, I fly : before thee, who art more merciful than I am miserable, I fall : thy mercies have invited me, thy merits have emboldened me to present my groans before thy gracious ears, and to lay my burden upon thy dying shoulders. O Lamb of God, which takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon me : O Lamb of God, that takest away the burden of my sins, have mercy upon me, and grant me thy rest : O thou that tookest my flesh upon thee, grant me thy spirit ; sanctify my thoughts, be merciful to my sins, be gracious to my prayers ; let the intercession of thy merits restore me to the favour of my God ; let the freeness of thy mercy release me from the burden of my conscience ; wean me from myself ; direct me in thy ways ; be thou my rest, be thou my refuge ; fix thou my wavering faith, recall my wandering hopes ; give thy angels charge over me, whom I have so often sent grieved away ; establish me with a free spirit, and restore me to the joy of thy salvation ; let that power that calls me enable me to come, and let my coming be rewarded in thy promise ; let thy word comfort me, let thy truth conduct me, and let thy spirit counsel me ; that being relieved by the bounty of thy grace, released from

the burden of my sins, and redeemed by the virtue of thy blood, I may come to thee with the confidence of a son, and be received of thee in the compassion of a father; and after this life of grace, live with thee in thy kingdom of glory.

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## THE SINNER.

### HIS SENTENCE.

OH, the miserable condition of mankind! What loads of self-made misery are fallen upon the sons of men! Man, that had once a power not to fall, hath not now the will to stand; and being fallen by his ambitious will, hath lost the power to rise. He was created good, but, not content with such a goodness, grew covetous to increase it by the knowledge of that which (being known) deprived him of that goodness. Evil he desired to know; and not knowing the misery of that knowledge, by that knowledge became miserable. That God, the sweetness of whose presence was the perfection of man's felicity, he rebelliously declined; and being the favourite of Heaven, made himself a firebrand of hell, and I his miserable child—made more miserable by my own offences. What mercy can I expect from this just God, whose justice I have so oft offended? What judgment may I not suspect from that merciful God, whose mercy I have so oft abused? Is not the practice of my life, sin? are not the wages of my sin, death? If one sin

destroyed a world of men, shall not a world of sins destroy one man? I that have not feared to provoke his justice, am now afraid to think him just; I that have slighted his mercy, have now no warrant to hope him merciful. He that made the eye, can he choose but see? He that sees all things, beholds he not my sin? Can he behold my sin, and not punish? Can he punish, and I not confounded? What am I, poor dust and ashes, to stand before so great an enemy? Did he not create me for his service, and shall not his hand destroy me for my rebellion? What advocate shall plead my cause? what sanctuary shall secure me? Shall that blood save me which I have split? Will that judge quit me whom I have crucified? Shall I present my prayers to Heaven? alas! my very prayers will return like thunderbolts upon my head. Shall I lay my sins before the eye of Heaven? ah me! I dare not, lest they draw down vengeance into my bosom.

BE not afraid, my soul, God's mercy far transcends thy misery. Cheer up. Oh, now, my soul, depart in peace, for thine eyes shall see thy salvation. Open thine ears, and hear what the Spirit saith:

*He that believeth in me shall never die.* John, xi. 16.

*God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have everlasting life.* John, iii. 16.

*Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on Him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life.* John, v. 24.

*Believe on the Lord Jesus, and thou shalt be saved, and thy household: Acts, xvi. 31.*

*For therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith: as it is written, The just shall live by faith. Rom. i. 17.*

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

BUT is thy misery, O my soul, greater than his mercy? 'Tis true, the practice of thy life is sin, but the practice of his mercy is pardon; the wages of thy sin is death; but the merits of his death is life. Art thou afraid to think the God of vengeance just? and well thou mayest, if thou deny the God of mercy to be merciful. Old Adam hath run thee in debt, and young Adam hath paid the score, and wilt thou not acknowledge it? O my distrustful soul, darken not the sunshine of his power with the clouds of thy infidelity; eclipse not the illustrious body of his mercy with the interposition of thy despair. Think not thy great Creator is thine enemy, when thy gracious Redeemer is thy friend. Hast thou sinned against thy creation? thou art absolved by thy redemption. Art thou penitent for thy rebellion? thy peace is made by thy Redeemer. But thou hast shed thy Saviour's blood? take comfort; that very blood which thou hast spilled will save thee. But thou hast crucified the Lord of glory: the Lord of glory whom thou hast crucified, hath crucified thy sins. Fear not then, my soul, to fly to such a friend, whose arms are open to embrace thee, whose eyes are open to behold thee, whose lips are open to plead

for thee, whose wounds are open to ease thy pains, whose ears are open to hear thy prayers.

### HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, that madest all things to serve man, that man might the more cheerfully serve thee; that gavest him power to continue in that perfect state thou madest him, and a will to use that power to thy glory and his own comfort—I, the unhappy son of my unhappy parents, made more unhappy by mine own transgressions, do here in all humility and contrition, acknowledge myself the miserable subject of thy utter wrath. Lord, I have lost the power to do what thou commandest, and am only left to suffer what thy displeasure shall lay upon me. But yet, O God, thy mercy is no less infinite than thy justice, and far more infinite than my sins, and hast promised life to all believers. Give therefore dust and ashes leave, O Lord, to claim this gracious promise; and what thou hast commanded to be done, O give me power to do. Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord, for in thy sight shall no flesh be justified: look not upon thy servant, O God, but through the blood of thy Son, and let the merits of a Saviour outcry the demerits of a sinner. Remember not what I, a sinner, have done; but call to thy remembrance what he my Saviour hath suffered. Oh! let his bloody sweat anoint my bleeding wounds, and accept his death as the full wages of my offences. Lord, I am sick, I fly to him as my physician; I am a trespasser, I fly to him my advocate; I am *a suitor*, I fly to him my mediator; I am a delin-

quent, I fly to him my sanctuary ; I am a sinner, I fly to him my Saviour. Let the shamefulness of his death expiate the sinfulness of my life ; and let the willingness of his obedience satisfy for the wilfulness of my rebellion. Let my sins, that cry louder than the sins of Cain, be washed in his blood, which speaks better things than the blood of Abel. Remember thy promises to those that believe ; Lord, I believe ; Lord, help my unbelief ; quicken my soul with faith ; inflame my affections with love, and fill my mouth with prayers, that knowing him I may believe in him, and believing in him I may love him, and loving him I may praise him with Hosannas here in the Church militant, and Hallelujahs in the Church triumphant.

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## THE POOR MAN.

### HIS WANT.

GOD that created all things for man's use, created man for his service, who by the accommodation of all the creatures might be enabled the better to do service to his Creator : but when the proud disloyalty of man rebelled, the creature that knew not how to serve man on such conditions, returned to his first Creator, to be anew disposed of by him according to his pleasure. How dare I then presume to expect from his hands what I have disinherited myself of by my rebellion ? Or how can I, a dog, claim any interest in the chil



dren's bread? How dare I, a sinner, intrude into the portion of the righteous? And if the righteous only shall inherit the land, in what quarter lies my inheritance? If blessings be the proper dues of sons, what is due to me the greatest of all sinners? I am no son, and therefore no heir, that insomuch what I possess I enjoy not by right, but usurpation. What have I that I can call my own? or wherein can my title prove a right? I am wretched, for I am a sinner; I am poor, for I want the thing I have; I am blind, for I cannot see my wants; I am naked, for I cannot hide my shame. I can challenge nothing but my sin, my sorrow, my punishment, my shame; I can see nothing but that I am wretched and poor, and blind and naked; I can expect nothing but what I first must receive; I can receive nothing but what must first be given: nothing can be given but by prayer; prayer hath no virtue but by faith, and whatsoever is not of faith is sin. How then shall I supply this emptiness? by what means shall I relieve my wants? by what art shall I clear this blindness? what clothes shall hide my nakedness? If I pray for what I want, I fear I shall not want what I deserve: I am a prodigal, and have spent my talent; I have divorced my presence from my angry father; I am not worthy to be called his son, and he too worthy to be called my father. I have forsaken my God, and his blessings have forsaken me; I, that have banished myself from my father's bounteous table, am now marshalled among swine.

Return, return thee, O my soul, into thy father's arms; confess thy wants, and his mercy will relieve thee, who saith,

*Whatsoever ye shall ask my Father in my name, he shall give it unto you.* John, xvi. 23.

*And this is the confidence we have in him ; if we ask any thing according to his will, he heareth us ; if we know he heareth us, whatsoever we ask, we know we have the petitions we desire of him.* 1 John, v. 14, 15.

*Whatsoever ye ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son ; if ye ask any thing in my name, I will do it.* John, xiv. 13.

*Ask, and it shall be given you ; seek, and you shall find ; knock, and it shall be opened to you.* Matth. vii. 7.

*He asked life of thee, and thou gavest it him ; even length of days, for ever and ever.* Psal. xxi. 4.

#### HIS SOLILOQUY.

IF thy own righteousness only interest thee in Heaven, or hadst thou no better title to the blessing of earth than from thyself, how vain were the merits of a Saviour, and how poor were the estate of a sinner ? But having no righteousness but in him, thou hast no interest in any blessing but by him. Art thou poor in estate, O my soul ? find him, and thou art rich. Art thou wretched ? seek him, and thou hast happiness. Blinded with error ? seek him, and thou art enlightened with truth. Naked ? find him, and thou shalt be clothed with robes. Challenge nothing but thy sin, and thou shalt enjoy all things by thy repentance. Be sensible of thy misery, and thou art capable of his mercy. Hast thou wasted thy portion with

the prodigal? return to thy father, like the prodigal. Acknowledge thy own unworthiness, and thy father's indulgence will embrace thee. Let not the sense of thy own wretchedness discourage thee, nor the fear of his displeasure dishearten thee: Can an earthly mother forget her child? and canst thou distrust the mercies of a heavenly Father? Go then, my soul, fly into his bosom by contrition, groan thy sorrows in his ear by penitent confession; he that hath called thee will accept thee; he that hath commanded thee to pray, will hear thy prayer.

#### HIS PRAYER.

O God, that art the Creator and giver of all good things, by which we are either made the more serviceable to thee, or the more inexcusable in neglecting thy service—I, a poor off-cast among the sons of Adam, who, like the prodigal, have mis-spent thy precious blessings, do here return from husks and harlots, and the lewd concupiscence of my affections, to thee, my gracious God, to thee, O my offended Father! I have usurped thy favours, intruded into thy blessings, and, like a dog, devoured the children's bread. O God, my wants are great; nay, what I have, I want, in wanting thee, that art all goodness, and all in all: but yet thy gracious promise hath invited me to call on thee in my necessities: be it therefore, O God, according to thy word; thy word is truth; thy truth is everlasting. Lord, as thou hast made me sensible of my wants, so make me capable of *thy relief*. Remove my wretchedness by thy mer-

cy ; relieve my poverty by thy all-sufficient grace ; recover my blindness by thy light ; cover my nakedness with thy robe ; be thou my portion, O God, and let thy laws be mine inheritance. Hear the needy when he calls upon thee, and help the poor that hath no helper. Thou art my hope, O God ; thou art my trust even from my mother's womb. Make me sufficient for thy grace, and thy grace shall be sufficient for me : provoke in my soul a thirst after righteousness, that I may take and drink the cup of thy salvation. Teach me to ask according to thy pleasure, and grant my requests according to thy promise. Strengthen my faith in all my supplications, and give me patience to expect thy leisure. What I possess, O God, let me enjoy in thee, and thee in it ; relieve my necessities according to thy will, and let thy pleasure limit my desires ; in my prosperity let me not forget thee, and in my adversity let me not forsake thee : with Jacob's wealth, Lord, give me Jacob's blessing ; with Lazarus's want, oh give me Lazarus's reward : both in want and wealth give me a contented mind ; both in prosperity and adversity give me a thankful heart. Lord, hear my prayer for thy mercy sake, for my miseries sake, for thy promise sake, for my Jesus's sake, to whom be glory and praise for ever and ever.

## THE FORGETFUL MAN.

## HIS COMPLAINT.

WE are God's husbandry, our hearts are the soil; whereof some is more fruitful, some more barren, and both unprofitable. His holy word is the seed, which sometimes falls upon a lean ground, sometimes upon a stony, sometimes upon a good ground: the cares of the world are like thorns that spring up and choke it: persecutions, like a sultry summer, scorch it: the lusts of the flesh, like the fowls of the air, which wait upon the plough, and licensed by the prince of the air, devour it. How many disadvantages, O God, attend upon thy husbandry! how many losses lessen thy increase! how many accidents make thy soil unfruitful, and thy harvest easy and unprofitable! To what purpose do I till my land? To what advantage do I stir my fallows? I have no sooner sowed my willing ground, but the seed is stolen away. I bring into the sanctuary a prepared heart; I hear glad tidings with a cheerful ear, and then repose them in a joyful breast; but when I look into my hopeful magazine, behold there is nothing there but emptiness and vanity. The joys of what I gained were swallowed with the grief of what I lost. No sooner had I set my portals open to let in the king of glory, but, lo! the slightness of my entertainment turned him out again. I hid my Saviour in the sepulchre of my soul, and they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him. My beloved withdrew himself, and is

gone, and I sought him, but I could not find him. O treacherous memory, how hast thou betrayed my rest? how hast thou lost the balsam of my soul! how art thou heedless in preserving what my poor soul was so earnest in pursuing? How canst thou choose but feel the stroke of death, having thus lost the word of life? What shall now comfort thee in thy affliction? Oh, what shall strengthen thee in thy temptation? or what shall wind up the plummets of thy soul in desperation?

Cheer up, my soul; the pearl which thou hast lost, is hidden in thy field, and time shall bring it forth; when sharp afflictions shall plough up the fallows of thy heart, this pearl shall then appear and comfort thee. Turn and read what the Spirit saith:

*The holy Spirit shall bring to your remembrance whatsoever I have said unto you.* John, xiv. 26.

*When the Comforter shall come, whom I will send from the Father, even the Spirit of truth which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me.* John, xv. 26.

*Take no thought, how, or what ye shall speak; for it shall be given you at the same hour what ye shall speak.* Matth. x. 19.

*The anointing which ye have received of him abides in you, and ye need not that any man teach you; but as the same anointing teacheth you of all things, and is truth, and is no lie, and even as it hath taught you, ye shall abide in him.* 1 John, ii. 27.

## HIS SOLILOQUY.

**THE** strongest city (when force without, and treachery within, assail it) must yield; and canst thou expect, O my soul, to be impregnable? Hast thou the devil and the world without thee, and so many regiments of lusts within thee, yet thinkest thou to sustain no loss? Art thou so unexperienced in the Christian war, to think thy magazine safe upon so strong a siege? Thou storest thy heart with plenty of the bread of life, and canst thou hope to keep it from the ravenous hand of thy own corruptions? Thou sowest thy ground with liberal seed, and thinkest thou that the fowls of the air (being Lucifer's own regiment) will not rob thee of a share? Thou fillest thy treasury with sums of wealth, and canst thou hope the troops within thee will not plunder thee? Vex not thyself, my soul; what is taken from thee with too strong an arm, shall be no loss to thee; consent not, but continue loyal, and thy compulsions shall never wrong thee. If thy domestic rebels sequester thy whole estate, thy loyalty shall preserve thee. Cheer thee, then, O my soul; the Comforter will come, and then thy faith shall be repaid, thy wrongs shall be repaired; till then, thy sufferings shall be remembered, and then thy petitions shall be regarded.

## HIS PRAYER.

O God, without whose special blessing and *success*, Paul plants in vain, and Apollos waters

to no purpose; that, with the influence of thy holy Spirit, enrichest all those hearts from whom thy patience shall expect increase—I, the worst piece of all thy husbandry, do here acknowledge and confess my own barrenness as most unworthy of thy pains. Lord, thou hast often ploughed my heart with trials and afflictions, manured it with the presence of thy heavenly grace, and sowed it with thy pure seed; yet such is the base condition of my unfruitful heart, that either the coldness of the soil starves it, or the cares of the world choke it, or the malice of the devil robs it, that it cannot bring forth increase worthy of thy pains or expectation. Lord, I am thy husbandry; continue thy careful hand upon me, and supply my weakness with thy strength, and make me fruitful for thy glory. And thou, O God, that hast given thy word for a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my paths, so open mine eyes that I may behold the frailty of my flesh; so clear my sight that I may avoid the vanities of the world, and the snares of Satan. Be thou my screen to preserve this lamp; be thou my lantern to protect this light, that the corruptions of my flesh may not obscure it, that the vanities of the world may not eclipse it, that the suggestions of Satan may not consume it. Unlock mine ears, that I may hear what thou commandest; lock thou my memory, that I may retain what I hear; enlarge my heart, that I may practise what I retain; and open thou my lips, that I may praise thee in my practice. Consider, O God, how I love thy precepts, and quicken me according to thy loving kindness. Hide thy word in my heart, that my ways may be directed to keep thy statutes. Remember thy word to thy servant,



upon which thou hast caused me to hope. Behold I am weak, be thou my helper; behold I am comfortless, be thou my comforter. Restrain his malice that steals thy word from out thy ground, that when the time cometh thy harvest may be fruitful, and I, thy servant, being found faithful, may enter into my Master's joy, and be received into eternal glory.

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## THE WIDOW.

### HER DISTRESS.

So vain, so momentary are the pleasures of this world; so transitory is the happiness of mankind, that what with the expectation that goes before it, and the cares that go with it, and the griefs that follow it, we are not more unhappy in the wanting it, than miserable in the enjoying it. The greatest of all worldly joys are but bubbles full of air, that break with the fulness of their own vanity, and but, at best, like Jonah's gourd, which please us while they last, and vex us in the loss. Past and future happiness are the miseries of the time present; and present happiness is but the passage to approaching misery; which being transitory, and meeting with a transitory possessor, perish in the very using. What was mine yesterday, in the blessedness of a full fruition, to-day hath nothing left of it but a sad remembrance, it was mine! The more I call to mind the joys I had, the more sensible I am of the misery I have. My sun is

set, my glory is darkened, and not one star appears in the firmament of my little world: he, from whose loins I came, is taken from me; he, to whose bosom I returned, is taken from me; my blessing in the one, my comforts in the other, are taken from me; and what is left to me but a poor third part of myself to bewail the loss of the other two? I, that was owned by the tender name of a child, am now known by the off-cast title of an orphan; I, that was respected by the honourable title of a wife, am now rejected by the despiseable name of a widow; I, that flourished like a fruitful vine upon the house-top, am now neglected and trodden under foot. He, that like a strong wall supported my tender branches, is fallen, and left my clusters to the spoil of ravenous swine. The spring-tides of my plenty are spent, and I am gravelled on the low ebbs of want; the sonnets of my mirth are turned to elegies of mourning; my glory is put out, and my honour grovels on the dust. I call to my friends, and they neglect me; I spread forth my hands, and there is none to help me; my beauty is departed from me, and all my joys are swallowed up.

BUT stay, my soul, plunge not too far; shall not he take, that gave? cannot he that took, restore? The Lord is thy portion, who saith,

*I will be an husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless.* Psal. lxxviii. 5.

*Ye shall not afflict any widow, or fatherless child.* Exod. xxii. 22.

*If thou afflict them in any wise, and they cry at all unto me, I will surely hear their cry.* Exod. xxii. 23.

*And my wrath shall wax hot, and I will kill you with the sword, and your wives shall be widows, and your children fatherless. Exod. xxii. 24.*

*I will be a swift witness against those that oppress the widow and the fatherless. Mal. iii. 5.*

*Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this ; to visit the fatherless and the widow in their affliction. James, i. 27.*

#### HER SOLILOQUY.

How hath the sunshine of truth discovered, what appeared not by the candle-light of nature ! How many atoms in thy soul hath this light described, which in thy natural twilight were not visible ? Excessive sadness for so great a loss can want no argument from flesh and blood, which arguments can want no weight if weighed in the partial balance of Nature. A husband is thyself divided ; thy children, thyself multiplied ; for whom (when snatched away) God allows some grains to thy affections ; but when they exceed the allowance, they will not pass in Heaven's account, but must be coined again. Couldst thou so often offend thy God without a tear, and cannot he, my soul, displease thee once without so many ? Doth the want of spiritual graces not trouble thee, and shall a temporal loss so much torment thee ? Is thy husband taken away, and art thou cast down ? Hath thy God promised to be thy husband, and art thou not comforted ?—true symptoms of more flesh than spirit. Thy husband was the gift, thy God the giver ; and wilt thou more dispraise the giver than the gift ?

Be wise, my soul ; if thou hast lost a man, thou hast found a God : having therefore wet thy wings in Nature's showers, go and dry them in the God of Nature's sunshine.

## HER PRAYER.

O GOD, in the knowledge of whom is the perfection of all joy, at whose right hand are pleasures evermore ; that makest the comforts of this life momentary, that we may not overprize them, and yet hast made them requisite, that we may not undervalue them—I, a late sharer in this worldly happiness, but a sad witness of its vanity, do here address myself to thee, the only crown of all my joys, in whom there is no variableness, nor shadow of change. Lord, thou didst give me what my unthankfulness hath taken from me ; but thou hast taken from me what thy goodness hath promised to supply : thou hast given and thou hast taken, blessed be thy name for ever ! Thou then, O God, who art no less able to perform than willing to promise, whose mercy is more ready to bestow, than my misery is to beg, strengthen my faith, that I may believe thy promise ; encourage my hopes, that I may expect thy performance ; quicken my affections, that I may love the promiser ; be thou all in all to me, that am nothing at all without thee ; sweeten my misery with the sense of thy mercy, and lighten my darkness with the sun of thy glory ; seal in my heart the assurance of adoption, that I may with boldness call thee my father ; sanctify my actions with the spirit of meekness, that my conversation may testify that I am thy child ; wean my heart

from worldly sorrow, lest I mourn like them that have no hope ; be thou my bridegroom, and let our marriage-chamber be my heart ; own me as thy bride, and purify me with the odours of thy spirit ; prevent me with thy blessings ; protect me by thy grace ; preserve me for thyself ; prepare me for thy kingdom. Be thou a father to bless me ; be thou a husband to comfort me. In the midst of my want, be thou my plenty ; in the depth of my mourning, be thou my mirth. Raise my glory from the dust, and then my dust shall shew forth thy praise. Be thou a wall to support my vine, and let my branches twine about thee : let them flourish in the sunshine of thy grace, that they may bring forth fruit to the glory of thy name.

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## THE AFFLICTED MAN.

### HIS TROUBLE.

WHICH way so ever I turn my eyes, I see nothing but spectacles of misery, and emblems of mortality ; if I look up, there I behold an angry God, and I am troubled ; look downwards, there I see a prepared hell, and I am terrified ; look on my right hand, and there prosperity emboldens me to a secure presumption ; look on my left hand, and there adversity enforces me to a sad despair ; look about me, and there I find legions of temptations beleaguering me ; look within me,

and there I see a guilty conscience accusing me ; in all which I perceive nothing but misery, nothing but man ; and in that misery, the paraphrase of man : “ Man that is born of a woman, hath but a short time to live and is full of trouble.” Where not man’s time short, man were the miserablest of all creatures, and I the miserablest of all men. I am still haunted with three enemies, the world, the flesh, and the devil. The world troubles me with her cares ; the flesh troubles me with infirmities ; the devil troubles me with temptations. If I am rich, I am troubled with fears to lose ; if poor, I am troubled with cares to get. If single, troubled to seek a wife ; if married, troubled to please a wife. If I have children, every child is a new trouble ; if childless, I am as much troubled for an heir ; if sick, troubled with distempers and drugs ; if sound, troubled with lust or labour ; if in my business, troubled with vexation ; if in my devotion, troubled with distraction. Man that is born of a woman, hath but a short time, and is full of trouble. Where shall I turn me to avoid this toil ? what steps shall I tread to escape this trouble ? Shall I incline my heart to mirth ? mirth is but madness, therefore trouble. Shall I quicken my spirits with plenteous wine ? in much wine is much distraction, therefore trouble. Or, shall my wiser heart search out the bounds of knowledge ? in much wisdom is much grief ; and who increaseth knowledge, increaseth trouble. Whom shall I call to aid ? to whom shall I address my sad complaints ? Call to my kindred, they disclaim me ; call to my friends, and they deride me. Oh, that I had the wings of a dove, that I may fly away and be at rest ! But whither wouldst thou fly ?

**FLY** from thyself, my soul, and haste thee to that voice that says,

*Call upon me in the time of trouble, and I will hear thee.*

*He shall call upon me, and I will answer him; I will be with him in trouble, I will deliver him and honour him. Psal. xci. 15.*

*He hath delivered me out of all my troubles, and mine eyes have seen their desire upon mine enemies. Psal. liv. 7.*

*Thou calledst to me in trouble, and I delivered thee; I answered thee in the secret place of thunder. Psal. lxxxix. 7.*

*He comforteth us in all our tribulations, that we may be able to comfort them that are in any trouble, by the comfort whereby we ourselves are comforted of God. 2 Cor. i. 4.*

#### HIS SOLILOQUY.

**BE** wise, my soul, and what thou canst not remedy, endure. Doth the world trouble thee? cling close to Him that hath overcome the world: doth the flesh trouble thee? mortify the flesh in thy members: doth the devil trouble thee? resist the devil, and he will fly from thee: art thou troubled with cares in thy abundance? be not too careful for to-morrow: art thou troubled with wants in thy adversity? be content with the bread of to-day: doth sickness trouble thee? make use of it, and submit: doth strength of constitution trouble thee with concupiscence? fast and pray: in thy vocation art thou troubled with vexation? let those vexations wean thee from the world: is thy devotion troubled with distractions? let those *distractions* bring thee closer to thy God: do

losses trouble thee ? make godliness thy gain : do crosses trouble thee ? make the Cross thy meditation. Thus, whilst thou strugglest against the stream of nature, thou shalt be carried with a gale of grace ; and when thy strength shall fail thee, a stronger arm shall strengthen thee : he that brings thee on with courage, will fetch thee off with conquest. Do what thou canst, and pray for what thou canst not.

## HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, that art the searcher of all hearts, the revenger of all iniquities, the comfort of all true penitents, whose ways are inscrutable, whose judgments are intolerable, whose mercy is incomprehensible—I, thy afflicted suppliant, sensible of thy displeasure, bewail the multitude of my offences, and am convinced, by my own conscience and thy fatherly corrections. Which way soever I look, I see nothing but sin and death, nothing but misery : but, Lord, so infinite is thy mercy above my sin, and so little pleasure takest thou in the destruction of a sinner, that thou hast commanded me to call upon thee in my trouble, and hast promised to hear me. In due obedience, therefore, to thy sweet command, and in firm confidence of thy gracious promise, my bended knees, O God, present thee with a broken heart : thy sacrifices, O God, are a contrite spirit ; a broken heart, O Lord, thou wilt not despise. Lord, I am weak, strengthen me with thy grace ; mine enemies are strong, weaken them with thy power ; suppress the cares of the world that so oppress me ; subdue the exorbitances of the flesh that so molest me ; curb the insolences of the devil *that so afflict me* ; endue my arm with power,



and arm my heart with patience. Make haste, O God, to hear me; make speed, O Lord, to help me. Break not thy covenant with thy servant, O God, nor alter what thy lips have uttered; remember thy promise to the son of thy handmaid, for it is my comfort in all my trouble. I call to thee in the time of my distress; deliver me, O God, according to thy word. Consider, O Lord, I am but dust; oh, magnify thy power in my weakness! Remember, O God, that I have been long afflicted; oh, magnify thy mercy in my deliverance! For in death there is no remembrance of thee, and in the grave what tongue can praise thee? My bones are vexed, and my soul is troubled; but do thou, O Lord, behold my griefs, for they are great; regard my troubles, for they are many; quicken my soul for thy name's sake, and bring me out of all my troubles; then shall my soul rejoice in thy salvation, and magnify thy name for ever and ever.

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## THE DESERTED MAN.

### HIS MISERY.

WHEN I consider but the goodness of my God, in offering his gracious favours to me, and my own vileness in refusing of such gracious offers—I cannot choose but wonder at his mercy, in that I live, and am not snatched away from the possibility of repentance. But, ah! what comfort is a life that is branded with the mark of death? and what happiness is this possibility of repentance,

which hath no strength to actuate it, but thy own? My soul, in what a case art thou? into what a miserable state art thou reduced! Thou hast forsaken thy God, and I fear thy God has forsaken thee. Methinks I want the glory of that sun that once revived me; methinks I lack the comfort of those beams that once refreshed me; methinks I fear, where no fear is; and where I most should fear, I find myself no whit afraid. Those heavenly raptures which heretofore surprised my ravished soul, have now no relish in my drowsy ear; those heart-confounding judgments, whose very whispers in former times would split my soul asunder, now move not if they thunder. Those sinful thoughts that pressed my soul like mill-stones, can now be acted and re-acted without a sigh. Those heavenly prophets, whose presence filled me with delight, now trouble not my patience with their absence. My heart is a lump of dead flesh, my soul is stricken with a dead palsy, my affections with a lethargy. My zeal is frozen, my faith is bed-rid, my charity is dead, and my greatest grief is, that I cannot grieve. The mark of Cain is upon me, and I fear that every beast that meets me will devour me. O my soul, what comfort can remain with thee when the God of comfort has forsaken thee? What safety canst thou find when thou hast lost the God of peace? What would I not forego that I might re-obtain my God! what pleasure would I not abjure, that I might regain his gracious pleasure!

Cheer up, my soul; who gives thee a heart to desire, will likewise give thee thy heart's desire. Let not his seeming absence dismay thee; the sense of his absence is the symptom of his pre-

sence ; let his word be an antidote for thy despair, which saith,

*For a small moment have I forsaken, but with great mercies will I gather thee. Isaiah, liv. 7.*

*The Lord thy God is a merciful God ; he will not forsake thee, neither destroy thee, nor forget the covenant of thy fathers, which he sware unto them. Deut. iv. 31.*

*We are persecuted, but not forsaken. 2 Cor. iv. 9.*

*I will not fail thee nor forsake thee. Joshua, i. 5.*

*For thy great name sake thou didst not utterly consume them nor forsake them, for thou art a gracious and a merciful God. Nehemiah, ix. 31.*

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

IF thy breath, O my soul, fail thee but a minute, thou diest ; if thy health forsake thee awhile, thou languishest ; if thy sleep leave thee, thou art dis-tempered ; no wonder, if thy God withdraws, that thou art troubled. Deject not, O my soul, nor let thy thoughts despair ; stay thee with his promises, and comfort thee with his mercies. Dost thou mourn for him thou shalt be comforted in him : dost thou thirst after him ? thou shalt be filled with him. He that suffers not a cup of cold water for his sake to go unrewarded, will not permit a tear for his love to be unregarded. He withdraws to sharpen thy desire ; he seems lost, to inflame the seeker ; he forsakes thee awhile, that he may be thine for ever. 'Thou wantest him, because thou desirest him ; thou desirest him, be-

cause thou lovest him. Thou couldst not love him, had he not first loved thee; and whom he loves, he loves to the end. If thy neglect has sent him from thee, let thy diligence draw him to thee; if thou hast lost him by thy sins, seek him by true repentance; and if thou find him by thy prayer, entertain him with thy thanksgiving.

## HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, without the sunshine of whose gracious eye, the creature sits in darkness, and in the shadow of death; whose presence is the very life and true delight of those that love thee; cast down thine eyes of pity upon a lost sheep of Israel, which has wandered from thy fold into the desert of his own lusts. What dangers can I choose but meet, that have run myself out of thy protection? what sanctuary can secure me, that have left the covert of thy wings? what comfort can I expect, O God, that have forsaken thee, the God of comfort and consolation? Return thee, O great Shepherd of my soul, and with thy crook reduce me to thy fold; thou art my way, conduct me; thou art my light, direct me; thou art my life, quicken me. Disperse these clouds of sins that stand betwixt thy angry face and my benighted soul; remove that cursed bar which my rebellion hath set betwixt thy deafened ear and my confused prayers; and let thy comfortable beams reflect upon me. Leave me not, O God, unto myself; O Lord, forsake me not too long; for in me dwells nothing but despair, and the terrors of hell have taken hold of me. Cast me not away from thy presence, and

take not thy holy spirit from me. Remove this heart of stone, and give me, O good God, a heart of flesh, that it may be capable of thy mercies, and sensible of thy judgments; plant in my heart a fear of thy name, and deliver my soul from carnal security; order my affections according to thy will, that I may love what thou lovest; and hate what thou hatest; kindle my zeal with a coal from thine altar, and increase my faith by the assurance of thy love. O holy fire, that always burnest and never goest out, kindle me! O sacred light, that always shinest and art never dark, illuminate me! O Sweet Jesus, pierce the marrow of my soul with the shafts of thy love, that it may burn and melt, and languish with the only desire of thee! Let my soul always desire thee, and seek thee, and find thee, and sweetly rest in thee; be thou in all my thoughts, in all my words, in all my actions; that both my thoughts, my words, and my actions being sanctified by thee here, I may be glorified by thee hereafter.

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## THE HUMBLE MAN.

### HIS DEPRESSIONS.

How more than happy are those sons of men, that measure no further ground than from the sacred font unto their peaceful grave! How blessed are those infants which never lived to taste those dear-bought pennyworths of deceitful earth! Alas! *there is nothing here but bitter pills of pleasure.*

gilded grief; here is nothing but substantial sorrows, clothed in the shades of false delight: look where I list, there is nothing can appear before mine eye but sorrow, the lamentable object of my misery. Contemplate where I list, here is nothing can present before my thoughts but misery, the object of my mourning. My soul is a sparkle of divine fire, but quenched with lust; an image of my glorious Creator, but blurred with sin; a parcel of mortal immortality, reserved for death. My understanding is darkened with error; my judgment is perverted with partiality; my will is diverted with sensuality; my memory like a sieve, retains the bran, and lets the flower pass; my affections are aguish to good, and feverish to evil; my faith wavers; my hope tires; my charity freezes; my thoughts are vain, my words are idle, my actions sinful; my body is a tabernacle of grief, an hospital of diseases, a tenement of death, a sepulchre of a sinful soul. O my soul, how canst thou own thyself without dejection, that canst not view thyself without corruption? How art thou inclosed in walls of dust, tempered with a few tears; a lump of earth, quickened with a span of life! Thy life is short and evil, truly miserable, because evil; only happy, because short: when thou endeavourest good, thy heart faints; when thou strugglest with evil, thy strength fails. For this my soul is humbled, and my spirits are depressed; for this I loath myself, and view my misery with indignation.

But cheer up, my soul, and let not thy thoughts be overpressed. The ball that is thrown against the ground, rebounds. Humility is the harbinger of grace. Art thou humbled? fear not; dost

thou fear? despair not; dost thou despair? persist not. Hark what the God of truth hath said:

*He that is humble shall be exalted.* Luke, xiv.

11.

*A man's pride shall bring him low, but honour shall uphold the humble in spirit.* Prov. xxix. 23.

*Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you in due time.* 1 Pet. v. 6.

*Before honour is humility.* Prov. xv. 33.

*When men are cast down, then thou shalt say, There is lifting up, and God shall save the humble person.* Job, xxii. 29.

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

ALL virtues, as well theological as moral, are besieged with two vices; humility, the fundamental of all virtues, is not exempted: some, puffed up with their own lowliness, grow proud, because humble, being high-minded by an antiperistasis; this is *spiritual* pride. Others, taking too single a view of their own corruptions, and more sensible of the disease than of the remedy, are cast into despondency of mind; and this is called *dejection*. The first froths up into presumption; the second settles down into despair. How canst thou, O my soul, in such a tempest, escape this *Scylla*, or avoid that *Charybdis*? Dost thou fear the tossing waves? contract thy sails; fearest thou the quicksands? use thy compass; He that stills the waves will assist thee; He that commands the sea will advise thee. Look not only on thy loadstone, for then thou wilt not see thy danger; nor only on thy

misery; for then thou wilt not be sensible of thy deliverance. If thy humility puff thee up, thou art not fit for mercy. If dejection knock thee down, mercy is not fit for thee. Look up, O my soul, to God's mercy, so as thou mayst be sensible of thy own misery; and so look down on thine own misery, as thou mayst be capable of God's mercy.

## HIS PRAYER.

ETERNAL God, who scatterest the proud in the imagination of their hearts, and givest grace to the humble and contrite spirit, bow down thy gracious ear to my vile dust and ashes, whose misery thus casts itself before thy mercy. Lord, I am ashamed of mine own corruptions, and utterly loath mine own condition. I am not an object for mine own eyes without disdain, nor a subject for mine own thoughts without contempt; yet am I bold to prostrate my vile self before thy glorious eyes, and to present my sinful prayers before thy gracious ears. Lord, if thy mercy exceeded not my misery, I could look for no compassion; and if thy grace transcended not my sin, I could expect for nothing but confusion. Oh, thou that madest me of nothing, renew me, that have made myself far less than nothing; revive those sparkles in my soul which lust hath quenched; cleanse thine image in me which my sin hath blurred; enlighten my understanding with thy truth; rectify my judgment with thy word; direct my will with thy spirit; strengthen my memory to retain good things; order my affections that I may love thee above all things; increase my faith; encourage my hope; quicken



my charity; sweeten my thoughts with thy grace; season my words with thy spirit; sanctify my actions with thy wisdom; subdue the insolence of my rebellious flesh; restrain the fury of my unbridled passions; reform the frailty of my corrupted nature; incline my heart to desire what is good, and bless my endeavours that I may do what I desire. Give me a true knowledge of myself, and make me sensible of mine own infirmities; let not the sense of those mercies which I enjoy, blot out of my remembrance those miseries which I deserve—that I may be truly thankful for the one, and humbly penitent for the other. In all my afflictions keep me from despair; in all my deliverances preserve me from ingratitude; that being timely quickened with the sense of thy goodness, and truly humbled by the sight of mine own weakness, I may be here exalted by the virtue of thy grace, and hereafter advanced to the kingdom of thy glory.

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## THE SINNER.

### HIS CONFLICT.

WHEN sin entered into the world, death followed. The Scripture tells me of two deaths, the first and the second, this spiritual, that natural; the first, a separation of the body and the soul, is temporal; the second, a separation of the body and the soul from the favour of God, is eternal: the first, therefore, is terrible; the second, intolerable. If the first death so terrified the Lord of life, how terrible will the second be to me, the

child of death? If every trivial grief disturbs my thoughts, if every petty sickness distempers my body, if the very *thought* of death dismays my soul, how horrible will *death itself* appear? Oh, when the silver cord shall be dissolved, the golden bowl demolished, the pitcher at the fountain broke, the cistern-wheels stopped, how will the whole universe of my afflicted body be perplexed! Yet, were I to endure for every man that hath been, is, and shall be, a death as oft repeated as the sea-shore hath sands, all this were nothing to a minute's torment of the second death. O treacherous and soul-destroying sin, how hast thou thus betrayed me to eternal death, by thy false, momentary, and deceitful pleasures? How hast thou bewitched me with flattering smiles, and with thy counterfeit delights, thus tickled me to death! Thou hast not only deprived me of a transitory life, but led me into the hideous jaws of an everlasting death. Thou hast not only divorced my miserable soul from her beloved body, but separated both soul and body from the favours of my God, and left them to the insufferable torments of eternity. O my soul, can thy life be less than miserable, which being ended, is transported to so infinite a misery? How can thy death be less than terrible, which opens the gates to such eternal torments! What wilt thou do? or whither wilt thou fly?—thy actions cannot save thee, nor thy flight secure thee. Death is thy enemy, who taking advantage of thy lusts, hath strengthened itself through thy weakness.

REPAIR to thy colours, O my soul; the Lord of life is thy General; he hath foiled thy enemy, and *disarmed him*:—stand fast—he is conquer-

ed, if thou strive to conquer. Hark what thy General saith :

*He that overcometh, shall not be hurt of the second death.* Rev. ii. 11.

*To him that overcometh I will give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the Paradise of God.* Rev. ii. 7.

*To him that overcometh I will grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne.* Rev. iii. 21.

*To him that overcometh I will give to eat of the hidden Manna, and will give him a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth, saving he that receiveth it.* Rev. ii. 17.

#### HIS SOLILOQUY.

OUR life is a warfare, and every Christian is two soldiers; the army consists of good and evil motions; these under the conduct of the flesh; those under the command of the Spirit: the two generals, God and the devil: the field, the heart: the word, on the one side, Glory; on the other side, Pleasure: the reward of both, eternity: on that side, of happiness; on this side, of torment. How is thy heart, O my soul, like Rebecca's womb? how do two nations strive within thee? Cheer up; take courage in the reward that is set before thee: so fight that thou mayest conquer; so run that thou mayest obtain: let not the policy of the enemy dismay thee, nor thy own fewness disanimate thee. Advance therefore, O my dull soul; fear not the fiery darts of Satan, nor be

afraid of his arrow that flies by night : press towards the great reward, and let thy spirit resist to blood. Take courage, from thy cause : thou fightest for thy Prince, thy God, and takest up arms against his enemy and thy rebellious lusts. Is thy enemy too potent ? fear not ; art thou besieged ? faint not ; art thou routed ? fly not. Call aid, and thou shalt be strengthened ; petition, and thou shalt be relieved ; pray, and thou shalt be recruited.

#### HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, to whom belong the issues of death, at whose terrible name the very foundation of my soul trembles ; I, a poor convicted sinner, accused by my own conscience, and ready to be condemned by thy justice, do here, in the very wounding of my heart, confess myself a miserable creature. I have nothing to plead, O God, but mercy ; and where shall I find that mercy but in my merciful Redeemer ? Blessed Redeemer, that has promised victory to those that strive, and life to those that overcome, teach thou my hands to war, and my fingers to fight ; give me a loyal heart, that the enticements of the world may not seduce it ; give me a constant spirit, that the pleasures of the flesh may not entice it ; give me a wise forecast, that the subtlety of the devil may not entrap me. Let not the multitude of mine enemies discourage me, nor the greatness of their power dismay me, nor the weakness of my arm dishearten me. Thou, that gavest little Israel victory against great Pharaoh, strengthen me ; thou that gavest little David the day against the great Goliath, succour me ; thou that gavest single

Sampson conquest against the numerous Philistines, save me. Lord, fight against them that fight against my soul. Arise, O God, and let thine enemies be confounded: Lord, shield me from the fury of my own corruptions, for they are many; deliver me from the imaginations of my own heart, for they are evil, and that continually. Let not the frailty of my youth beset me, and keep me from the danger of my secret sins. Double my watchfulness upon my Dalilah, that is so apt to kiss me and betray me. Without thy grace I have no will to strive, no power to stand, no hope to conquer. Sustain me, that I may not faint; second me, that I may not fly; strengthen me, that I may not yield. Gird my loins with truth, and let my breast-plate be thy righteousness; that, putting on the helmet of salvation, I may fight a good fight, and receive a crown of glory; that, having passed the terrors of the first death, I may escape the torments of the second, and triumph with thee in the kingdom of glory.

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## SION.

### HER DECAY.

Dost ask me why so sad? or, can my sorrow be thy wonder? Canst thou, or can thine eye, expect a sunshine where the greater lamp of heaven is eclipsed? or can my heart be frolic when the vineyard of my soul is blasted? Can the children of the bride-chamber choose but hang their heads to see the bridegroom slighted,

and the bride's lovely cheeks profaned with every peasant's hand? Can poor affrighted lambs wanton and frisk upon the present plains, when their worried mothers tremble at the quest of every cur? What member can rejoice when the body is dismembered? Sion, the glory of Heaven is darkened, and her bright beams obscured; Sion, the vineyard of our souls, is blasted, and her clusters are grown sour; Sion, the bride of my Redeemer, is defiled; her blood-washed robes are soiled and slubbered; Sion, the mistress of our flocks, is overpowered, and her tender lambs have no protection; Sion, the mother of us all, is barren, and her uberous breasts are dry; Sion, the glorious corporation of the elect is factious in itself, and her members are disjointed. Ah! how can my distressed soul find rest, when Sion, the rest of my distressed soul, is oppressed? How many of her dearest children are now tugging at the slavish oar of infidels! how many roaring under the imperious hand of the daughter of Babylon! how many banished from their native soils, and driven from their usurped possessions! This vine, which Heaven's right hand hath planted, is decayed; her fences broken, her hedge trodden down, her body torn by schismatics, cankered with heretics, blasted with fiery spirits; her branches rent with the wild boar; her grapes devoured with the wily fox; her shepherds are turned wolves, and have devoured her flocks; confusion is within her walls, and desolation is near unto her gates. O Jerusalem, if I forget to mourn for thee, let my right hand forget her cunning; and if I prize not thee above my greatest joy, let my tongue cleave to my roof.

**BUT** hark! I hear a heavenly voice whispering glad tidings in my ear; which saith,

*I, the Lord, do keep it, and will water it.* Isaiah, xxvii. 3.

*The Lord will save Sion, and will build the cities of Judah, that they may dwell there, and have it in possession.* Psal. lx. 35.

*Of Sion it shall be said, This and that man was born in her, and the highest himself shall establish her.* Psal. lxxxvii. 5.

*The Lord hath founded Sion, and the power of his people shall trust in it.* Isaiah, xiv. 30.

*Cry out, and shout, thou inhabitant of Sion, for great is the Holy One of Israel in the midst of thee.* Isaiah, xii. 6.

#### HER SOLILOQUY.

**WHO** is not interested in the miseries of Sion? What sadness may not be justified in her calamity? O my soul, thou mayest here spend thyself in holy passion, and dissolve thyself in tears; but yet be wisely sad; let not thy tears exceed thy confidence, nor let thy grief exclude thy hope; mourn not for the bride as if the bridegroom were not; or being, had no power; or having power, wanted will; or having will, were, like thyself, forgetful. No, no, my soul; He that suffers her to suffer, will sustain her in her sufferance, and crown her sufferings. When she is persecuted, she prospers; when she is oppressed, she flourisheth; in her contempt, she gains honour; in her wounds, victories; in her reproach, credit; in her patience, a crown; and with her crown of thorns, a crown of glory. Can she be more like her bridegroom than in afflic-

tion ? Can she more resemble her husband than in persecution ? Remember, O my soul, she is a plant of his right hand's planting, and who can pluck it up ? Fear not ; this vine must prosper in spite of opposition. Yet know, my soul, thou shalt not prosper, nor see good days, unless thou wish prosperity to Jerusalem, and pray for peace in Sion.

#### THE PRAYER.

O GOD, that art the beauty of Sion, and the glory of thy Jerusalem, and the joy of thine elect, behold the mangled body of thy distressed Church ! Relieve the miseries of her distempered members. She is our lamp, illuminate her with thy glory ; she is thy vine, O fructify her with thy grace ; she is thy bride, embrace her in thy love ; she is thy flock, protect her by thy power ; she is our body, rectify her with thy health ; we are her members, sanctify us with thy righteousness. Let not the malice of Satan discourage her ; let not the councils of the wicked disturb her ; let not the gates of hell prevail against her. Give her verity in her doctrine, unity in herself, uniformity in her discipline, universality in her progress. Repair her broken fences, and weaken the power of the wild boar ; bless all such as love her ; and as for her enemies, either convert them in thy mercy, or confound them in thy justice. Let her appear to be thy daughter, and let the King's daughter be all glorious within ; let her be known to be thy ark, and let Dagon fall down before her ; purge her from error, heresy, ignorance, and superstition ; and being purged, oh take thou pleasure in her



beauty ! Behold her branches which suffer for thy name, and give them deliverance or patience. Let no weapon, that is formed against thy church, prosper : and let all tongues that speak against her be confounded. Let her gates be always open, and glorify the house of thy glory ; let thy hand be upon the man of thy right hand, that he may guard this plant which thy right hand hath planted. Give thy justice to the king, and thy righteousness to the king's son. Season thy seminaries with thy truth ; and bless the house of Levi, and bless the house of Aaron. Turn thy countenance to thy first love, the Jews ; and take not thy candlestick, from thy chosen, the Gentiles ; that having one Shepherd we may be one flock ; and having one faith, we may be one church ; and having one heart to please thee, we may have one voice to praise thee, here militant in the kingdom of grace, and hereafter triumphant in the kingdom of glory.

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## THE MOURNER.

### HIS CALAMITY.

FOR stoicism to rejoice at funerals, and lament at births of men, is more absonant to nature than to reason. Too self-indulgent nature would preserve herself on any terms ; but well-instructed reason holds a being but an ill pennyworth, purchased on condition of so long a misery. Who knows himself a man, needs seek no further for a cause to mourn : for what is man.

but a sampler of weakness, the spoil of time, the may-game of fortune, the image of inconstancy, the balance of calamity, and what besides, but phlegm and choler? His birth is a painful coming into the world; his life, a sinful continuance in the world; his death, a dreadful going out of the world. His birth brings him into the shop of sin; his childhood binds him apprentice to sin; his youth makes him free in sin; his full age trades in sin; his old age breaks him; his last sickness arrests him; and death casts him into prison. The pleasure he takes is to displease his God; his business is to disturb his neighbour; his study is to destroy himself. His best labour is but vanity, and the fruits of that labour are vexation of spirit: his mirth is a short madness; his sorrow a long torment; his recreation is a formal antic; his devotion an antic formality; his course of life is a quotidian ague, whose cold fits are sloth and charity, whose hot fits are wrath and concupiscence; his pleasures are but airy shadows to beguile him; his honours are but frothy pleasures to betray him; his profit is but golden fetters to beslave him; the effect whereof is sin, the end whereof is death. In brief, he that would learn to be a mourner, let him remember that he is *a man*. O my soul, is this the pleasure that this world promises? Is this that happiness which the great promiser affords? Had man no hopes of greater happiness than earth can give, how more unhappy were he than a beast! What happiness can counterpoise his sorrow? what mirth can countervail his misery? what comfort is there in this house of mourning?

Where then shall I repose my trust? on whom shall my crushed hopes rely?

Darest thou believe the word of truth? Hark what the word of truth has said:

*Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.* Matth. v. 4.

*This is my comfort in my affliction, for thy word hath quickened me.* Psal. cxix. 50.

*Proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance to comfort all that mourn.* Isaiah, lxi. 2.

*I will turn their mourning into joy, and will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow.* Jer. xxxi. 13.

*Thou which hast shewed me great and sore troubles, shalt quicken me again, and shalt bring me up again from the depths of the earth; thou shalt increase my greatness, and comfort me on every side.* Psal. lxxi. 20, 21.

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

MISERY is the badge of mortality, and mortality the lot of man. He that views himself impartially, needs seek no subject for a tear. Yet, O my soul, hadst thou not seen thine own misery, how more miserable hadst thou been! Hadst thou been hoodwinked to thy corruptions, hadst thou been blind to thine infirmities, had thy filth been painted over with vanity, how had the way to thy redress been blocked up! how hadst thou stumbled at thyself, and fallen at thine own destruction! O my soul, it is a great part of safety to see a dan-

ger; a good step towards health to discover the disease; a fair progress towards happiness to behold thine own misery. But evils discovered and no more, grow sharper by the discovery: *he* only uses a foreseen danger that endeavours to avoid it; he profits by a discovered disease that labours to amend it; he takes benefit by prevised misery that strives to eschew it. Being fairly warned, my soul, be thou as strongly armed. Dost thou plead weakness? be courageous, and thou shalt be victorious; does sadness cool thy courage? be patient, and thou shalt be comforted; remember thou art militant: dost thou find thyself timorous? strengthen thyself with resolution; dost thou find thyself spent? fortify thyself with prayer.

## HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, that hearest the sighing of a contrite heart, and bottlest up the tears of a repentant eye, bow down thy gracious ear, and hear the torments of a grieved breast; look on my tears, and read in them what my closed lips are even ashamed to utter. Thou madest me free, but I have lost my freedom by my rebellion; thou madest me like thyself, but I have blurred thine image by my sin; thou madest me clean and holy, but I have wallowed in the mire of my own corruptions; thou madest me for thy glory, but I have lived to thy dishonour; thou madest me a man, but I have made myself a worm and no man. Lord, I see the misery of my own condition, and without thy mercy I am worse than nothing: but thou art gra-

cious and of great compassion, and thy truth endures from generation to generation. Lord, thou hast promised joy to those that grieve, and comfort to them that mourn; in full assurance of thy gracious promise, upon my bended knees, I humbly sue for thy seasonable performance! Strengthen me, that I may endure this night's sorrow, and let the joy of thy good Spirit cheer me in the morning; let me not grieve like those that go into the pit, nor let my mourning be like theirs that have no hope; let not the vain comforts of the world please me, nor the dead pleasures of the earth rejoice me; make me a willing prisoner to my grief, until thou please to shew thyself the God of consolation; sanctify my sorrows to me, and direct my mourning to the right object; open the flood-gates of mine eyes, that I may weep bitterly for my offences; dissolve my head into a tide of tears, that thou mayest wash away the filth of my corruptions; let nothing stop the current but the assurance of thy love; and let my furrowed cheeks be dried in the sunshine of thy favour. Accept, O God, of this wet sacrifice of tears, and let my groaning be a peace-offering for my trespasses. Look at thy right hand, and for his sake that sits there, grant these my petitions, firmly grounded on thy promise and his merits; that my sad soul, being relieved by thy mercy, may receive endless comfort, and thy name, eternal glory.

## THE SERPENT.

### HIS SUBTILTY.

WHAT miserable dignity belongs unto the honourable name of man! what sad prerogatives pertain to that unhappy generation of mankind! Ah! what is man but a polluted lump of living clay, a little heap of self-corrupted earth? created for happiness, born to sorrow: and what is mankind but a transitory succession of misery, on whom mortality is generally entailed from generation to generation? Each particular man is the short and sad story of mankind, written by his own dear experience in a more favourable style, wherein every one is naturally inclined to spare himself, and hide his nakedness among the shades; where, being lost, he seeks himself unfound, or finds himself unknown, or knows himself most miserable. The devil appeared not as a lion; strength could not constrain an upright soul: he appeared not as a dragon; fear could not compel a dauntless spirit: but he appeared a serpent, to insinuate and creep into the bosom of his soft affections. How often is this story acted by me, the miserablest of Adam's sons! Behold, how the forbidden tree of vain delight stands laden with her pleasant fruits! see how the serpent twists and winds, and tempts the weaker vessel of my body! which, having yielded, tastes, and tempts my better part; which done, what nakedness, what shame is presented before my guilty eyes? what slight excuses (patched like leaves together) I frame to hide my nakedness, my shame! and

when the voice of my crying conscience calls me in the cool of my lusts, oh, how I start and tremble, and seek for covert among the trees! where, being found at last, and questioned, my soul accuses the infirmity of my body; my body accuses that serpentine temptation; so that all three, being partners in sin, are sad partakers of the punishment. Thus, every minute, O my soul, art thou surprised; thus, every moment doth this twisting serpent tempt and overcome thy frailty; thus, every minute are eternal deaths still multiplied upon thee. What hopes hast thou, in thy collapsed estate, to overcome *that serpent*, which Adam, in his perfection, did not conquer?

CHEER up, my soul; there is a Champion found who shall curb this serpent's power, and Heaven has spoken it:

*The seed of the woman shall break the serpent's head.* Gen. iii. 15.

*And the God of Peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly.* Rom. xvi. 20.

*For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil.* 1 John, iii. 8.

*Above all things take the shield of faith, where-with ye shall be able to quench the fiery darts of Satan.* Ephes. vi. 16.

*He shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome him.* Rev. xvii. 14.

#### HIS SOLILOQUY.

MAN, by the power of transcendent good, was created good, with a power to continue good: man, through disobedience, lost this power, and *that arbitrary goodness is turned to necessary evil.*

The whole mass is corrupted, and lies in the same condition it made itself; but God, out of an unsearchable love to his creature, out of his infinite wisdom (not violating his justice) found a way to exercise his mercy, drawing what handfuls he pleased (not for the dignity of the matter) out of this lump; the rest he left to itself. As it had been no injustice in God to leave the whole in the perdition it had cast itself, so it was his inscrutable mercy to draw forth some part out of that self-made perdition. This redemption, O my soul, was a legacy given at the death of thy redeemer, and thy business is to search the will, and in it, thy interest: but where is that will? search the Scriptures: but how shall it appear by searching? by the *fruit* thou shalt know the tree. Examine thine heart: dost thou find there a love to God for his own sake, and a love to thy neighbour for God's sake, and to both for obedience sake? Go thy ways, thou art in the will; and the seed of the woman hath broke the serpent's head.

#### HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, that didst create mankind for the glory of thy name, and redeemedst man, being lost, with the blood of thy only Son, and hast preserved him by thy free mercy and continual providence—I, a poor son of miserable Adam, do here acknowledge myself unworthy of the least of all thy mercies. Lord, what am I that thou shouldst look upon me? and what is the son of thy handmaid, that thou shouldst think upon him? I know the best of all my actions are unclean, and these my very prayers, are abomina-



tion in thy sight. My thoughts, my words, nay, the whole course of my life, is sin ; and there is nothing in me which deserves not death. Yet, Lord, even for *the altar's* sake on which I offer up this sinful sacrifice, loath not the prayers of my polluted lips, nor stop thy ears against my sad complaints. Lord, I am as vile as sin can make me, and deserve what curse thy wrath can lay upon me : I brought corruption from the womb, and sucked rebellion from the very breast ; my life is nothing but a trade of sin, wherein I hourly heap upon myself wrath against the day of wrath ; that, insomuch, wert thou not more merciful than I am or can be to myself, I had been now roaring under thy justice—that am here begging for thy mercy ! Lord, I am nothing but infirmity, and daily wallow in my own corruptions ; that old serpent continually besieges me, and the feebleness of my old man cannot resist him. Arise, O God, and crush thy enemy and mine, whose fury through my confusion aims at thy dishonour ; let the seed of the woman quicken in my soul, and strengthen my weakness to encounter with temptation ; let it, oh, let it break the serpent's head, that I may conquer for the time to come ; and give thou me a broken heart, that I may grieve for the time past ; give me water from the spring of life, that it may quench the fiery darts of death ; strengthen the new man in me, and let the power of the old man languish daily ; that being confident in thy promise, I may be sensible of thy performance ;—and being freed by thy power, I may be filled with thy praise, and glorify thy name for ever and for ever.

## THE SINNER.

## HIS POVERTY.

WHEREIN doth this my natural state excel a beast? In what one thing? Am I not worse? *Their* outward senses are more perfect, *my* inward senses are less pure. Their natural instinct desires good, and chooses it; but my perverted will sees good, and yet declines it. They eat, being satisfied with moderation; perchance I want, or surfeit. They sleep secure from fears and cares, when I am kept awake with both. They cry to Heaven, and are fed by Providence; I, trusting to myself, want through my improvidence. The worthless sparrows are lodged in their downy feathers; the silly sheep repose in their warm fleeces; but I have nothing to cover my nakedness, nothing to hide my shame! Naked I was born into the world, and have nothing in the world which I may call mine own; or if I have, it is lost with the desire of having. I look into my soul, and can find nothing there but the absence of what I had, or the defect of what I want. I pry into my understanding, and there I find nothing but darkness; I search into my will, and there I find nothing but perverseness; I examine my affections, and there I find nothing but disorder; I view my disposition, and there I find nothing but distemper; what I had I have not, and what I want I cannot gain. If I have obtained any thing that is good, I quickly lose it for want of knowledge how to prize it; if I find any good which I had lost, I

keep it not, for want of wisdom how to use it. When I call my conscience to account, mine own soul is bribed against me ; and when I call my course of life to question, my frailties flatter me. If the sense of misery should force me to my forgotten prayers, I falter, and my distraction denies me utterance ; or, if my hopeful thoughts permit my formal lips to recommend my griefs to Heaven, my guilt despairs of entrance ; or if a flash of zeal should wing my prayers, and dart them up unto the Almighty's ears, my unrepented sins forbid them audience. Heaven's gates are locked against me, and the keys are lost by my neglect ; my sighs want strength to shoot the lock, nor can my stronger groans enforce the portals open.

CHEER up, my soul ; the keys are in a faithful hand, nor is the Keeper far ; call him, and thou shalt hear him say,

*Ask, and thou shalt have ; seek, and thou shalt find ; knock, and it shall be opened to thee.* Luke, xi. 9.

*If you, being evil, know how to give good things unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven, give good things unto them that ask them ?* Matth. vii. 11.

*All things whatsoever ye shall ask by prayer, believing, ye shall receive.* Matth. xxi. 22.

*But I know that even now whatsoever thou wilt ask of God, God will give it unto thee.* John, xi. 22.

*If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask it of God that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him.* James, i. 5.

## HIS SOLILOQUY.

CANST thou, O my soul, wonder at thy wants, when thou wantest Him that is the only supplier of all wants? The beast performs his duty, and (made for thy service) serves thee; and wanting food, in his own language craves it, and obtains it. The fowls of the air, being pinched with hunger, carol forth the sweet Hosannas, and are filled, and then return musical Hallelujahs. Canst thou, my soul, expect supplies like them, and use less means than they? Come, thou art worth many sparrows; were not five sold for a farthing? The blood of Jesus is thy price, and for his sake all things are thine. Shall beasts for their own sakes be supplied, and shalt thou in the name of Jesus be denied? Can a mother pity the trickling tears of her unfed infant, and can the God of mercies be obdure to thee? Art thou commanded to ask, seek, and knock in vain? Ay, but my tongue is slow; was not Moses the man of God, so? When I seek, my lust diverts me, and I am lost. Is not the great Shepherd come to reduce his lost sheep? But, alas! I knock at the wrong door; fear not when thou knockest with a right heart; He that is every where will be found; He that made thee care, will hear thee.

## HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, that art the perfection of all good, and the giver of all good things, that better knowest what to give, than I to ask, and withholdest no good thing from him that seeks thee with an up-

right heart—I, a poor suitor at thy throne of grace, being truly sensible of mine own defects, and timorously conscious of my evil deserts, do here even cast myself on thy gracious providence. And since, O Lord, thou hast commanded me to ask of thee the things I want, bow down thine ear, and hear the prayers which a poor sinner, emboldened by thy promise, presents before thee; by whose free favour I have received whatsoever I have obtained, and by mine own folly lost whatsoever I have received. Give me a clear sight of my own poverty; shew me the poverty of mine own relief, that so I may forsake the broken reed of mine own power, and strengthen my weakness in the comfort of thy promise. Lord, thou hast commanded me to ask, but my sins cry louder than my suits; thou hast commanded me to seek, but my own guilt leads me the wrong way; thou hast commanded me to knock, but Satan holds my hands. Lord, let the blood of my blessed Saviour stop the mouth of my crying sins; let his full satisfaction take away my guilt. Bind *him* in chains that captivates my power; teach me to ask, that hast commanded me to ask; thou that hast commanded me to seek, direct me, and let my knocking be guided by thy hand; give me knowledge, that I may ask what I should; grant me prudence, that I may seek where I should; give me providence, that I may knock when I should. Let not my faintness in asking teach thee to deny; let not my foolishness in seeking tempt me to desist; let not my unseasonableness in knocking strike me with despair. Give me a fervent faith, that I may ask with confidence; a constant hope, that I may seek with courage; an *unwearied* patience, that I may knock with con-

stancy. Let me ask, like the importunate woman, till I obtain thee; let me seek, like thy blessed Mother, till I find thee; let me knock, like the sinful publican, till thou open to me; that having found thee here by grace in the company of saints, I may live with thee in glory with the society of angels.

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## THE FAITHFUL MAN.

### HIS FEAR.

Do this, and live:—some comfort yet remains; though life be not absolutely granted, yet death is but conditionally threatened. Do this, and live. But what is the work that may deserve such wages? Give perfect obedience to thy God, and perfect love to thy neighbour. But will not the utmost of my power do? will not the best of my endeavour serve? No; He that is perfect made thee perfect, and requires a *perfection*. Alas! if life depend upon such terms, what flesh can live? Thy inability for the work, prophesies the impossibility of the reward. My soul, thou art become a legal debtor, and the utmost farthing is expected: thou canst neither pay the debt, nor hide thee from thy creditor; what wilt thou do? wilt thou plead immunity? thy own hand will condemn thee; wilt thou plead payment? thy own poverty will implead thee; wilt thou plead mercy? thy own rebellion will dismay thee. My soul, what security wilt thou put in? or to what sanctuary wilt thou fly? Oh, flatter not.

thyself, and put not the evil day from thee! thou hast not only not done what thou shouldest, but thou hast done what thou shouldest not. Thou hast sinned against thy creation, by disobeying thy Creator; thou hast sinned against thy redemption, by crucifying thy Redeemer; thou hast sinned against thy sanctification, by quenching of the spirit; thou hast sinned against God's judgments, by thy presumption; thou hast sinned against his mercies, by thy despair; thou hast sinned against thy conscience, by thy rebellion; thou hast sinned against Providence, by thy distrust. Every day brings in an inventory of thy sins, and every sin brings in a faggot to thy execution. O my soul, behold the misery of thy estate, and tremble; behold the mercies of thy God, and wonder. Tremble, for he is a God to punish thine iniquities; wonder, for he is become a man to bear thy iniquities; tremble, for thou art not able to do his commands; wonder, for he is willing to accept what thou canst do. Will not the frailty of thy flesh permit thee to do? let the faithfulness of thy heart incline thee to desire. Do what thou canst, and believe what thou canst not.

CHEER up, my sad soul; for He that hath considered the frailty of thy hands, hath freely accepted the faithfulness of thy heart; who saith:

*Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown of life.* Rev. ii. 10.

*Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter into the joy of thy Lord.* Matth. xxv. 21.

*So then, they that be of faith are blessed with the faithful Abraham. Gal. iii. 9.*

*Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day. 2 Tim. iv. 8.*

*Blessed is the man that endureth temptation, for when he is tried he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love him. James, i. 12.*

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

STAND not, O my soul, upon the legs of a sinner, but fly into the arms of thy Saviour; and what thou canst not purchase by thy endeavour, endeavour to believe: acknowledge thou thy debt, and thy Jesus will justify the payment; trust not in thyself, lest thou be deceived by thyself. Dost thou, O my soul, desire faith? renounce thyself; wouldst thou preserve thy faith? condemn thyself: the way to faith is from thyself. Is thy soul dark? faith enlightens it; is the gate of Heaven shut? faith unlocks it: is that way dangerous? faith secures it: is thy heart timorous? faith emboldens it: is death terrible? faith conquers it: is the crown of life difficult? faith obtains it. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown of life." Fear not thy weakness, O my soul; it shall not be to thee according to thy works, but faith: if thy good works cannot save thee before faith, then evil works\* cannot damn thee after repentance. As He that crowns thy good works, crowns his own gifts, so He that pardons thy evil

\* The Editor can, on no account, acquiesce in the doctrine contained in this sentence. R. W.



works, magnifies his own mercy. Cast anchor here, my soul ; and if the waves of thy corruptions overwhelm thee, pump them out by true repentance.

#### HIS PRAYER.

MOST glorious God, in respect of whom the very angels are impure ; before whom the cherubims do veil their blushing faces—I, the wretched offspring of presumptuous flesh and blood, fall down before the footstool of thy gracious presence, and humbly present thee with my sinful prayers. If thou shouldst weigh my actions with thy righteous balance, or try me with the touchstone of thy sacred laws, the vials of thy wrath would pour upon me, and thy justice would be magnified in my confusion. But, Lord, thou delightest not in the death of a sinner, nor takest pleasure in the destruction of thy creature. Lord, thy commandments are most just, and my performance is most imperfect ; the best of all my works deserve not the least of all thy mercies ; and the purest of all my actions, nay, my very prayers, are sin. I have sinned against my creation, and yet, Lord, thou hast redeemed me ; I have sinned against my redemption, and yet, O God, thou hast in some measure sanctified me ; I have sinned against my sanctification, and yet, O God, thou hast not forsaken me ; I have sinned against the continuance of thy mercies, yet hast thou not confounded me. The whole practice of my life is nothing but rebellion, and the imaginations of my heart are evil, and that continually : *wherefore* I wholly renounce myself, O God, and

utterly disclaim the works of my own hands. In thy goodness, O Lord, I build my confidence, and in thy mercy I seek for refuge. Grant me the power to do what thou commandest, and then command me what thou pleasest ; crucify the flesh within me, and deliver my soul from the spirit of bondage ; free me, O Lord, from the *oldness of the letter* ; that I may serve thee hereafter in the *newness of the spirit*. Let the rebellions of old Adam be lost in thy remembrance, and let the obedience of the new Adam be ever in thy sight ; purge from my heart the dregs of unbelief, and kindle in my soul the fire of devotion ; quicken my spirit with a lively faith. Lord, I believe : Lord, help my unbelief ; that so being faithful to the death, according to thy command, I may receive the crown of life according to thy promise.

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## THE FEARFUL MAN.

### HIS CONFLICT.

How potent are the infirmities of flesh and blood ! How weak is Nature's strength ! How strong her weakness ! How is my easy faith abused by my deceitful sense ! How is my understanding blinded with deluding error ! How is my will perverted with apparent good ! If real good present itself, how purblind is mine eye to view it ! if viewed, how dull is my understanding to apprehend it ! if apprehended, how heartless is my judgment to allow it ! if allowed, how

unwilling is my will to choose it ! if chosen, how fickle are my resolutions to retain it ! No sooner are my resolutions fixed upon a course of grace, but nature checks at my resolves ; no sooner checked, but straight my will repents her choice, my judgment recalls her sentence, my understanding mistrusts her light ; and then my sense calls flesh and blood to counsel, which wants no arguments to break me off. The difficulty of the journey daunts me ; the straitness of the gate dismays me ; the doubt of the reward diverts me ; the loss of worldly pleasures here, deters me ; the loss of earthly honour there, dissuades me ; here the strictness of religion damps me ; there the world's contempt disheartens me ; here the fear of my preferment discourages me. Thus is my yielding sense assaulted with my conquering doubts ; thus are my militant hopes made captive to my prevailing fears ; whence, if happily ransomed by some good motion, the devil presents me with a *bead-roll* of my offences. The flesh suggests the necessity of my sin, the world objects the foulness of my shame ; where, if I plead the mercy and goodness of my God, the abuse of his mercy weakens my trust ; the slighting of his goodness hardens my heart against my hopes. With what an host of enemies art thou besieged, my soul ! how art thou beleaguered with continual fears ! how doth the guilt of thy unworthiness cry down the hopes of all compassion ! Thy confidence of mercy is conquered by the consciousness of thy own demerits, and thou art taken prisoner, and bound in the horrid chains of sad despair.

**BUT** cheer up, my soul, and turn thy fears to wonder and thanksgiving; trust in Him that saith,

*Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you a kingdom.* Luke, xii. 32.

*He hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and translated us into the kingdom of his dear Son.* Col. i. 13.

*Exhort them to continue in the faith, and that we must, through many tribulations, enter into the kingdom of God.* Acts, xiv. 22.

*Hath not God chosen the poor of this world, that they should be rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which he promised to them that love him?* James, ii. 5.

*I appoint you a kingdom, as my Father appointed to me.* Luke, xxii. 29.

#### HIS SOLILOQUY.

**HAST** thou crucified the Lord of Glory, O my soul, and hast thou so much boldness to expect his kingdom? Consult with reason, and review thy merits; which done, behold that *Jesus* whom thou crucifiedst, even making intercession for thee, and offering thee a crown of glory! Behold the greatness of thy Creator, veiled with the goodness of thy Redeemer; the justice of a first person qualified by the mercy of a second; the purity of the divine nature uniting itself with the human in one Emmanuel; a perfect man to suffer; a perfect God to pardon; and both God and man in one person, at the same instant, able and willing to give, and take, a perfect satisfaction for thee. O my soul, a wonder above wonders! an incomprehensibility above all admiration! a depth past all finding out! Under this shadow, O my

soul, refresh thyself. If thy sins fear the hand of justice, behold thy sanctuary; if thy offences tremble before the Judge, behold thy advocate; if thy creditor threaten a prison, behold thy bail; behold the Lamb of God that hath taken thy sins from thee: behold the blessed of Heaven and earth that hath prepared a kingdom for thee. Be ravished, O my soul! oh, bless the name of ELOHIM! oh, bless the name of our EMMANUEL, with praises and eternal Hallelujahs!!

#### HIS PRAYER.

Great Shepherd of my soul! whose life was not too dear to rescue *me*, the meanest of thy little flock, cast down thy gracious eye upon the weakness of my nature, and behold it in the strength of thy compassion; open mine eyes, that I may see that object which flesh cannot behold; enlighten mine understanding, that I may clearly discern that truth which my ignorance cannot apprehend; rectify my judgment, that I may confidently resolve those doubts which my understanding cannot determine; sanctify my will, that I may wisely choose that good which my deceived heart cannot desire; fortify my resolution, that I may constantly embrace that choice which my inconstancy cannot hold; weaken the strength of my corrupted nature, that I may struggle with my lusts, and strive against the base rebellions of my flesh; strengthen the weakness of my dejected spirit, that I may conquer myself, and still withstand the assaults of mine own corruption; moderate my delight in the things of this world, and keep my desires within *the limits* of thy will; let the point of my

thoughts be directed to thee, and let my hopes rest in the assurance of thy favour; let not the fear of worldly loss dismay me, nor let the loss of the world's favour daunt me; let my joy in thee exceed all worldly grief, and let the love of thee expel all carnal fear; let the multitudes of my offences be hid in the multitude of thy compassions; and let the reproachfulness of that death which thy Son suffered for my sake, enable me to suffer all reproach for his sake; let not my sin against thy mercies remove thy mercies from my sin; and let the necessity of my offences be swallowed up in the all-sufficiency of his merits; let not the foulness of my transgressions lead me to distrust; nor let the distrust of thy pardon leave me in despair. Fix in my heart a filial love, that I may love thee as a father; and remove all servile fear from me, that thou mayest behold me as a son. Be thou my all in all, and let me fear nothing but to displease thee; that being freed from the fear of thy wrath, I may live in the comfort of thy promise, die in the fulness of thy favour; and rise to the inheritance of an everlasting kingdom.



## THE PLAGUE-AFFRIGHTED MAN.

### HIS DANGER.

How is the language of death heard in every street—which, by continual passing-bells, proclaims mortality in every ear! How many, at this instant, lie groaning in their sick beds, and marked for death—whilst others that lived yesterday

are now laid out for evening burial! How many that are now strong and healthful, and laying up for many years, are destined for the enlargement of the next week's bill! How many are now preparing to secure their lives by flight, who, whilst they run from the tyranny of their fears, fly into the bosom of danger! What air—what diet—what antidote, can promise safety? What shield can guard the angry angel's blow? What rhetoric can persuade the heaven-commanded messenger to slake the fury of his resolute arm? It is an arrow that flies by day; yet who can see it? It is a terror that strikes by night; and who can escape it? It is the pestilence that walketh in darkness; and who can shun it? The strength of youth is no privilege against it; the soundness of a constitution is no exemption from it; the sovereignty of drugs cannot resist it; where it lists, it wounds; and whom it wounds, it kills. It is God's artillery, and, like himself, respects no persons. The rich man's coffers cannot bribe it; the skilful artist cannot prescribe against it; the black magician cannot charm it. My soul, into what a calamity art thou plunged! with what an enemy art thou beleaguered! What opposition canst thou make? what auxiliaries canst thou call in? How many sad copies of thy destruction are daily set before thee? how continually is thy death acted by others to thee? What comfort hast thou in that life which every minute threatens? what pleasure takest thou in that breath which draws and whiffs perpetual fears? What art thou other but a man condemned, expecting execution? and how is the bitterness of thy death multiplied by the quality of thy fears? Were it a

sickness, whose distraction took not away thy means of preparation, it were an easy calamity ; were it a sickness, whose contagion dissolved not the comfortable bands of sweet society, it were but half a misery ! But, as it is, sudden, solitary, incurable—what so terrible ? what so comfortless ?

Sink not beneath thy fears, my soul ; thy deliverance is God's royalty, and under his wings is thy salvation ; in the midst of danger no danger shall befall thee :

*Neither shall the plague come nigh thy dwelling.* Psal. xci. 10.

*Whoso dwelleth in the secret of the Most High, shall abide in the shadow of the Almighty : surely he will deliver thee from the snare of the hunter, and from the noisome pestilence ; he will cover thee under his wings, and thou shalt be sure under his feathers : his truth shall be thy shield and thy buckler. Thou shalt not be afraid of the arrow that flieth by day, nor of the plague that destroyed at noon-day. A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand, but it shall not come near thee.* Psal. xci. 1, 3, 4, 5.

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

AND can the noise of death, O my soul, so fright thee in the street, and the cause of death not move thee in thy bosom ? Shall passing-bells tolling for dying men afflict thee, and not the judgments of the living God affright thee ? Shall the weekly bills of a silly parish-clerk, more move thee than the sacred oracles of a holy minister ? Shall the plague, inflicted upon *others*, more



startle thee than many plagues denounced upon *thyself*? Be wise, my soul: avoid the cause, and thou shalt prevent the effect; be afraid of sin, and thou needest not fear the punishment. Fearest thou the infection? fly from it; but whither? under the wings of the Almighty: but thy sins deny protection there? then nail them to thy Saviour's cross. Fearest thou *yet*? O my soul, hast thou so long, hast thou so long subsisted under thine own protection, and darest thou not venture under his? Can there be a sanctuary more secure? a protection more safe? Fearest thou death under the wings of the God of life? or danger under the shadow of the Almighty? But the suddenness of that death denies preparation: his wings continually prepare thee. It banishes all thy friends, and in them thy comfort. When thou hast God to thy friend, what comfort canst thou want that may not be found by prayer?

#### HIS PRAYER.

LORD, in whose hands are the keys of life and death, in whom I live, move, and have my being—graciously incline thy tender ear, and mercifully hear the supplications of thy servant, who hath no hope but in thy goodness, and no comfort but in thy promises. My heinous sins, O God, have provoked thy heavy indignation, and I am humbly sensible of thy sore displeasure. Thy judgments are come abroad amongst us, and the vials of thy consuming wrath are poured out upon us. The sins of our nation have cried to thee for vengeance, and thou hast visited

us with great mortality ; thy people are poured out like water, and our land has become a land of mourning. Turn us, O Lord, that we may be turned, and magnify thy mercy in our deliverance : accept the sorrow and contrition of thy servants, and say unto thine angel, It is enough ! Be thou my refuge and my fortress, O God, and give me confidence to repose under the shadow of the Almighty. Cover me, O Lord, with the feathers of thy wings, and let thy truth be my buckler and my shield. Defend me from the pestilence that walketh in darkness ; deliver me from destruction that wasteth at noon-day. Give thy angels charge over me, to protect and guide me in all my ways. Prepare me, O Lord, against the hour of death, and strengthen my soul in the assurance of thy mercy : humble my heart with the true sense of my transgressions, and work in my soul an unfeigned repentance : enlarge mine eyes, that I may weep day and night, for grieving and offending so gracious a Father. Wean me from the trust of all transitory things, and let the world's vanity daily die in me. Take from me the immoderate fear of death, and train me, O God, for the day of my dissolution : instruct and rectify my vain desires, that all my wishes may stand with thy will. In life be thou my governor ; in death, be thou my comfort ; that living or dying I may be *thine*. Teach me by thy judgments to hate sin, and let thy mercies breed in me a filial love : be gracious to those whom thou hast marked for death, and seal in their hearts the assurance of thy favour, that, being members of one body, we may re-

joice in one Head: that, having numbered our days in wisdom, we may be numbered with thy saints in glory everlasting.

## THE PERSECUTED MAN.

### HIS MISERY.

ARE these the gains of godliness? are these the wages of a holy life? Hath the ungrateful world no other thanks for *him* that honours his Creator, but scorn, contempt, and persecution? Whilst I prized the world, I wanted nothing that the world calls good: neglected honour followed me; unsought for pleasure coveted me; unpurchased fortunes fell upon me: I could not wish that happiness I had not; I could not want the happiness earth had: nothing was too dear; nothing was too precious. Thus, whilst I prized the world, the world prized me: if I were sad, her mirthful smiles would cheer me; if sick, her mournful sons would visit me; if weary, her wanton lap would dandle me; where, rocked into a slumber, I dreamed all this was but a dream: and waking, found it so. Not willing to be fed with shadows, I changed my thoughts, and my affections altered: and finding earth too strait for my desires, I cast mine eye to Heaven, and after many conflicts betwixt my members and my mind, even there I fixed! The jealous Earth grew angry, frowned, and called me fool: withdrew her honours, withheld her pleasures, recalled her favours; and now I live despised, contemned, and *poor*. O sad condition of mankind! how plausi-

ble are his ways to death ! and how unpleasant are his paths to life ! No sooner had I made a covenant with my God, but the world made a covenant against me, scandalled my name, slandered my actions, derided my simplicity, and despised my integrity. For my profession's sake I have been reproached, and the reproaches of the world have fallen upon me : if I chastened my soul with fasting, it styled me with the name of hypocrite ; if I reprov'd the vanity of the times, it derided me with the style of Puritan. I am become a stranger to my brethren, and an alien to my mother's son ; I go mourning all the day long, and my bosom friends are estranged from me : they afflict my body with open punishment, and make a pastime of my affliction. They that sit in the gate, speak evil of me, and drunkards made their songs against me.

BUT be not thou dismayed, my soul ; nor let the arm of flesh discourage thee : thy persecutions here, are nothing but the prophesies of a Paradise hereafter. He that is born of the flesh, inherits the pleasures of the world ; but thou, that art born of the Spirit, hear what the Spirit saith :

*Blessed are they that are persecuted for my name sake, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven.* Matth. v. 10.

*Blessed are ye when men shall hate you, and separate themselves from you, and shall revile you, and cast out your name as evil, for the Son of Man's sake.* Luke, vi. 22.

*If ye suffer for righteousness sake, happy are ye, and be not afraid of their terror, neither be ye troubled.* 1 Pet. iii. 14.

*Ye shall be hated of all men for my sake, but he that shall endure unto the end shall be saved.*  
Matth. x. 22.

*Every one that forsaketh lands, or brother, or sister, or father, or mother, for my sake, shall receive an hundred fold, and shall inherit eternal life.*  
Matth. xix. 29.

### HIS SOLILOQUY.

HE that shall weigh the gain of godliness by the scales of the world, or the pleasures of the earth by the balances of the sanctuary, shall, upon a review, find a bad market. Thinkest thou, my soul, to be made happy by the smiles of earth? or unhappy by her frowns? When she fawns upon thee, she deludes thee; when she kisses thee, she betrays thee. She brings thee butter in a lordly dish, and bears a hammer in her deadly hand. Trust not her flattery, O my soul, nor let her malice move thee: her music is thy magic; her sweetness is thy snare. She is the highway to eternal death: if thou love her, thou hast begun thy journey; if thou honour her, thou mendest thy pace; if thou obey her, thou art at thy journey's end: when she *distastes* thee, Christ relishes in thee; when she afflicts thee, God instructs thee; when she locks her gates against thee, Heaven opens for thee; when she disdains thee, God honours thee; when she forsakes thee, he owns thee; when she persecutes thee, he crowns thee. Why art thou then disquieted, my soul? and why is thy spirit troubled within thee?—trust thou in him by faith; if thou want comfort, fly to him by prayer.

## HIS PRAYER.

THOU, therefore, O most blessed and glorious Spirit, in whose eyes the saints are precious, who puttest all their tears into thy bottle, and in the midst of all their sorrows sendest comfort to thy elect—behold my sufferings and regard my sorrows; let not thine enemies triumph and make a scorn of him that fears thee: strengthen me, O God, to maintain thy cause, lest they that persecute me, think there is no God. Thou knowest my reproach and shame, and how they buffet me all the day long: arise, O God, and plead thy cause, and let them know that thou art God. Make me to hear the voice of joy and gladness, that the bones which they have broken may rejoice: let not the wicked have power over me, but graciously deliver me for the glory of thy name: remove this bitter cup of affliction from me: but not my will, but thine be done. Give me patience to endure till thou art pleased to release me, and courage to bear what thy wisdom shall permit: let not the vanities of the world deceive me, nor the corruptions of my flesh disturb me: let not the suggestions of Satan deter me, nor the threatening of man divert me. Preserve my footsteps in the ways of thy truth, and keep me truly constant to the end; in all my afflictions keep me from murmuring, and let thy grace be sufficient for me. Season my heart with the sense of thy love, and strengthen my faith in all my trials: give me an inward thankfulness, O God, that thou hast made me worthy to suffer for thy name. Convert my enemies, if

they belong to thee ; be merciful to them that hate me, and do good to those that persecute me ; open their eyes, that they may see thy truth, and turn their hearts, that they may fear thy name. In all my tribulations be not thou far from me, and sanctify my great afflictions to me. Lord, in the multitude of thy mercies, hear me, and in the truth of thy salvation, help me ; that I, confessing thee here before the children of men with undaunted resolution, may be enrolled in the kingdom of grace, by thy goodness, and hereafter reign in the kingdom of glory, in thy eternity.

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## THE SINNER.

### HIS ACCOUNT.

How I can flatter my own destruction, and with the common stream of frail mortality run into the dead sea of everlasting death ! How soundly I can sleep in the wanton lap of treacherous security, until I wake, disarmed of all my strength, and turn a prey to that false Philistine that seeks my soul ! When I call to mind the course that I have run, and set to view the steps that I have trod, how easily can I excuse my failings, and set them on the score of miserable Adam ; but when I seriously consider whose law I have offended, and strictly examine my actions by that law, and justly proportion my punishment to those actions, oh, then I stand and

tremble, and am swallowed up with despair ! oh, then my sins appear too great for pardon, and my punishment too great for patience ! Which way soever I turn, I turn to my disquiet : look where I will, I view my own discomfort : look up, I see a dreadful God : look down, I see a direful devil : look forwards, I see a roll of sins : look backwards, I see a roaring conscience : look on my right hand, I see my bold presumption : look on my left hand I see my base despair : look within me, I see nothing but corruption : look about me, I see nothing but confusion. I have sinned upon ignorance, ignorance will not excuse me : I have sinned upon weakness, weakness will not plead for me : I have sinned against my conscience, my conscience will accuse me : I have sinned against the law, the law condemns me. What canst thou say, my soul, that sentence of death should not be given against thee ? Can the voice of thy sorrow outcry the language of thy sin ? Can the tears of thine eye scour the stains of thy soul ? Can the sighs of a finite creature satisfy for the offences against an infinite Creator ? Or art thou able to endure the punishments of eternity ? He that made thee without thee, will not save thee without thee ; and what canst thou do towards thy own salvation ?

PROSTRATE thyself, my soul ; behold thy misery, and bewail thyself ; renounce thyself ; abhor thyself ; fly to the horns of the altar, and call for the promise of mercy, in which thou mayst find comfort.

*If the wicked shall turn from all his sins that he hath committed, and keep all my statutes, and do*



*that which is lawful and right, he shall surely live, he shall not die.* Ezek. xviii. 21.

*Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord.* Acts, iii. 19.

*The Lord is long suffering towards us, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance.* 2 Pet. iii. 9.

*As I live, saith the Lord, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turn from his way, and live. Turn ye, turn ye, from your evil ways, for why will ye die, O house of Israel?* Ezek. xxxiii. 11.

#### HIS SOLILOQUY.

AN humble confidence is the mean betwixt the two extremes, presumption and despair: *that* usurps God's mercy upon false grounds; *this* excludes it, and all means to it. The first takes away the sense of sin, the last blocks up the way to pardon. Take heed, O my defected soul; plunge not thyself in that sad gulf, lest (wanting bottom) thou sink for ever: swim not without bladders, lest thou tire. Having fastened one eye upon the ugliness of thy sin, fix the other upon the merits of a Saviour; so when thou discoverest the disease, thy disease will discover a remedy. When the fiery serpent has stung thee, the brazen serpent must heal thee. Nothing, O my soul, makes thy sin too great for mercy, but despair; this only excludes repentance, and impenitence alone makes thee incapable of pardon. He that hath promised forgiveness at thy repent-

ance, hath not promised repentance at thy pleasure. Haste, therefore, O my soul, and reconcile thee to thy God to-day, lest it should prove too late to-morrow. Turn thy hand from thy present sin, and God will turn his eyes from thy past sin : cry aloud, and spare not, lest thy sin cry aloud, and *he* spare not. Let thy confession find a tongue, and his compassion will find an ear.

## HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, that art in thyself most glorious, but in thy Son most gracious ; to the rebellious, terrible ; but to the penitent, merciful—I, the work of thine own hands, but wholly disframed by mine own corruptions, humbly prostrate my sinful self before the footstool of thy mercy-seat, totally miserable through my sins, but truly penitent for my offences. Lord, if thou shouldst proceed against me in thy justice, my portion would be no less than eternal death ; but thy delight is rather to extend thy mercy in the conversion of a soul, than exercise thy justice in the confusion of a sinner. Bow down, therefore, thy gracious ear to a poor wretch that stands trembling before the bar of thy justice, and from thence presumes to appeal to the seat of thy mercy. I know, O God, mine iniquities are greater than my knowledge, but yet thy mercy is greater than mine iniquities. I know, moreover, that thou art most just, but in shewing mercy thy justice will be no loser. Lord, I am miserable, therefore a fit object for thy mercy ; Lord, I am penitent, and therefore a proper subject for thy pity ; for I know thou art a gracious God, of long sufferance, and slow to anger, else had I now been roaring under thy

justice, that am here suing for thy mercy. Lord, I acknowledge my transgressions, and my sin is ever before me; the number of them is innumerable, and the burden of them is intolerable. I have sinned against a just God, I have sinned against a gracious Father; I therefore fly from thee as a sharp revenger, and to thee as a sweet redeemer. Remember not thy justice towards a sinner, but think upon thy benignity toward thy creature. Have respect to what thy Son hath done for me, and forget what my sins have done against me: wash my guiltiness in his blood, and in the multitude of thy compassions behold the multitude of my transgressions. Pardon what is past, and arm me for the time to come; that, being purged from my sins, and cleansed from my offences, I may be clothed here with the robes of grace, and crowned hereafter with a crown of glory.

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## THE SINNER.

### HIS THIRST.

Lo, I, that, like the prodigal, had once the freedom of my father's table, could now be satisfied with the crumbs beneath it: I, that could clothe me with change of garments from my father's wardrobe, could now be thankful but for rags to hide my nakedness: I, that forsook him like a disobedient son, would hold it now a happiness to be his meanest servant. What shall I *do?* or whither shall I go? By whose charity

shall I subsist? My weakness will not give me leave to work; my unworthiness will not suffer me to appear; nor have I friend to help me. I, that have renounced my Father, have made myself no son; and being no son, how dare my boldness call him father? I have offended him, and who shall reconcile us? I have grieved him, and who shall make my peace? I have forsaken him, and who shall restore me to him? Can I expect a blessing from him I have offended? Can I presume of favour from him I have so grieved? Can I deserve a birth-right from him I have forsaken? O my soul, how, how hast thou beslaved thyself, and lost that freedom, without the enjoyment whereof thou art utterly lost? Thou hast lost the Father that was wont to bless thee; thou hast left that Lord that was pleased to govern thee; thou hast renounced that Saviour that redeemed thee; and only hast reserved a God to punish thee, a Judge to sentence thee: thou hast lost those blessings by thy contempt, which thou canst not regain with the price of thy tears: thou hast quenched that Spirit, whereby thou hadst the power to quench the fiery darts of Satan: thou hast diverted the current of that fountain, whose water satisfied thy full desires. O my sad soul, how, how wert thou distempered, that couldst not relish that which nourished angels into immortality! Why didst thou not inebriate thyself with that delicious sweetness, and ark it up like Israel's manna, to remain with thee and thy succeeding generations? Oh that mine eyes could teach those blessed streams to run, which my ungratefulness hath stopped! or that my prayers could, like Elijah's, unlock the gates of Heaven, and

bring down those celestial showers to slake my thirst ! that I may drink my fill of that immortal water.

TAKE comfort, O my soul ! thy God hath heard thy prayers, and crowned them with this promise :

*I will give to him that is athirst, of the fountain of the water of life to drink freely.* Rev. xxi. 6.

*Blessed are they that hunger and thirst for righteousness sake, for they shall be filled.* Matt. v. 6.

*But whosoever drinketh of this water that I shall give him, shall never be more athirst ; but the water which I shall give him, shall be in him a water springing up into eternal life.* John, iv. 14.

*If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink ; he that believeth in me, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water.* John, vii. 37.

*Let him that is athirst, and whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.* Rev. xxii. 17.

#### HIS SOLILOQUY.

It is less danger to want, than to be insensible of thy wants. Dost thou want, my soul ? desire : dost thou desire ? ask : dost thou ask ? thou shalt receive : and what thou shalt receive, shall satisfy thee. Be not troubled : if thy wants cast thee down, let thy desires raise thee up. Shall thy natural wants be confident of supply from thy natural father, and shall thy spiritual defects despair to be repaired by thy spiritual Father ? How dost thou injure Providence, O my distrustful soul ! how dost thou wrong the

God of mercy! how slight the God of truth! He that hears the cry of ravens, and feeds them with a gracious hand, will he be deaf to *thee*? He that robes the lilies of the field, that neither sue nor care to be apparelled, will he deny thee those graces he hath commanded thee to ask? Art thou hungry? he is the bread of life: art thou thirsty? he is the water of life: art thou naked? fly to him, and he will give thee the righteousness of his own Son. Build upon his promise, who is truth itself; rely on his mercy, who is goodness itself. Art thou a prodigal? yet remember thou art a son: is he offended? he will not forget he is a father. Come, therefore, with a filial boldness, and he will grant thy heart's desire.

## HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, that art the well-spring of all grace, and the fountain of all goodness, whose promises are faithful, and whose word is truth, who hearest the sighing of a contrite heart, and healest the ruptures of an humble spirit—I, here invited by thy mercies and thy gracious commands, prostrate myself before thee, and present unto thee the sad petitions of a pensive breast. I have sinned, O Lord; I have sinned against Heaven, and against thee, and am no longer worthy to be called thy son. I have cast off the yoke of my obedience, I have broken the bands of thy covenant, and cast them far from me; I have sinned against thy mercies, and have spurned against thy judgments; thy judgments have neither terrified, nor thy mercies mollified me: but I acknowledge my transgressions, and my sins are ever be-

fore me. Remember not the frailties of my youth, O God, nor the follies of my elder days : remember not how I have forgotten thee ; remember not how I have forsaken thee. Close thou thine eyes at my rebellion, and open thine ears at my repentance ; be merciful, O God, at my contrition : a broken heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. Renew me according to the abundance of thy mercies, and restore me to the joy of thy salvation : establish my heart in the love of thy truth, and increase in me a spiritual thirst ; make me to understand the way of thy precepts, and let thy testimonies be my whole delight. As the hart panteth after the water-brooks, so my soul longeth for the well-springs of life. Lord, thou hast promised to answer those that call unto thee, to be found by those that seek unto thee, and to satisfy those that thirst after thee—Make good thy word, O God, and hear my prayer ; make good thy promise, Lord, and be not far from me. I have sought thee in thy promise, let me find thee in thy performance ; I have thirsted for thy grace, oh fill me with thy goodness ! open thy well-springs, that I may drink freely of the waters of life ; that my soul being satisfied in the fulness of thy pleasures, my mouth may be filled with the sound of thy praises ; that here magnifying thy name in the kingdom of grace, I may reign with thee hereafter in the kingdom of glory.

## THE GOOD MAN.

### HIS DISTRUST.

WHEN I consider the all-sufficiency of my God, I dare not question the performance of his promises ; but when I behold the insufficiency of myself, I cannot but fear the promises of his performance. When I behold in him the goodness of a father, my heart grows confident, and I cannot fear ; but when I find in myself the disobedience of a son, my soul grows conscious, and I dare not hope : when I dive into the depth of my own misery, I search further, and find a greater depth of his mercy, and am secure ; but when I find the freeness of his mercy requited with the wilfulness of my rebellion, oh then my soul despairs, and thus destroys the grounds of all my comfort ! He invites my laden soul to come, and offers rest : alas ! I come, and yet my laden soul can find no ease. He promises eternal life to my belief, but yet he gives me not the power to believe : he bids me in his name propound my wants, with promise of supply ; and yet I sue, and sue, and still I sue in vain : he promises a Comforter to strengthen my remembrance, yet still my treacherous memory fails me : he promises to be a father to the fatherless, yet still my wants persuade me that I want a father : he promises audience in my time of trouble, and yet I call unheard, and mourn without redress : he promises forgiveness to the true repentant, but who shall give me power to repent ? he promises to gather me in mercy, though a while forsaken.



yet I have long expected, with a frustrate expectation; he promises an exaltation to him that is humbled, yet my dejected heart is still suppressed; he promised freedom from the second death, to him that conquers; I strive to overcome, yet feel a hell: his promise was to guard his vineyard, and to dress it; yet foxes destroy it, and the wild boar supplants it: he promised comfort to all those that mourn, and yet I mourn without a comforter: he promised that the woman's seed should break the serpent's head, and yet the serpent never was more strong: he bid me seek, and I should find; and yet, alas! I seek, but can find nothing but my wants: he calls them *blessed* that suffer for his name; yet, who more *miserable*? he promises the springs of life to him that thirsts, and yet I thirst to death. My soul, what are his promises to thee, that art not able to perform those hard conditions that give thee interest to those promises?

CHEER up, my soul, and what thou canst not do, endeavour; He that accepts the will for the deed, is in his promise "yea and amen."

*Heaven and Earth shall pass away, but not one tittle of my word.* Mark, xiii. 31.

*Blessed be the Lord, that hath given rest unto his people, according unto all that he hath promised. There hath not failed one word of all his good promises which he hath promised.* 1 Kings, viii. 56.

*Know then, that there shall fall to the ground nothing of the word of the Lord.* 2 Kings, x. 10.

*For ever, O Lord, thy word is settled in Heaven.* Psal. cxix. 89.

*I have sworn by myself, the word is gone out of my mouth in righteousness, and shall not return.* Isaiah, xlv. 23.

*For all the promises of God in him are yea, and in him, amen.* 2 Cor. i. 20.

## HIS SOLILOQUY.

WILT thou never, O my distrustful soul, submit thy will unto His will that made thee? Must his goodness be always the circumference of thy desires, and thy pleasure still the centre? Is it not enough that Yea, and Amen, hath promised the substance of thy happiness, but must thou bind him to thy circumstances? Shall the power of an infinite Creator be confined to the pleasure of a finite creature? Stand not in thine own light, my soul; the independence of thy exorbitant desires shuts the door upon that happiness thou desirest. Art thou covetous of a blessing before thou art qualified to receive it? He that intends thee a kingdom, will first make thee capable of a kingdom: thou, that shalt be a gainer by his favour, shalt be no loser by his delay. Canst thou hope to be filled with the water of life, not first purged with the fire of affliction? How often hast thou murmured for that, which if enjoyed had been thy ruin? God hath promised, but hath delayed performance to exercise thy patience: he hath decreed, but yet forbears, to rectify thy faith. If faith be able to remove mountains, endeavour to remove thy infidelity. Endure, hope, believe; and He that comes will come, and will not tarry. O my soul, as no-

thing hinders the performance of his promise; but distrust, so nothing hastens the promise of his performance but thy prayer.

### HIS PRAYER.

O GOD, that art all-sufficient in thyself, all-gracious in thy Son, most absolute in thy purposes, and most faithful in thy promises—I, the miserable object of thy mercy, here humbly present myself before thee, the merciful beholder of my misery. Lord, wherein have I to trust but in thy mercies? and whereupon have I to build but on thy promises? Every sin is full of death, and every action is full of sin, insomuch that my whole life is nothing but a continued rebellion against thee. But, O my God, thy goodness is like thyself, infinite; and thy mercy is past my comprehending. Thou knowest that I am evil, and wholly evil, and that continually: thou knowest that I am but dust and ashes, and the very offspring of corruption, and thy glory is no less magnified in my confusion, than in my salvation. But, Lord, thou art a gracious God, and takest no pleasure in the death of a distressed sinner. Thy mercy is over all thy works, and thy goodness is from generation to generation. When I was in open rebellion against thee, thou reconciledst thyself to me; when I was utterly lost, thou redeemedst me with the innocent blood of thy dear Son; and being redeemed, thou hast sanctified me with the freeness of thy Spirit. Thou hast raised me by thy power, and strengthened me by thy promises. What shall I return thee, O my God, for thy innumerable mercies? or what kind of recompense

can dust and ashes make thee? My tongue shall sing the wonders of thy goodness, and praise thy name for ever and ever. Continue, O Lord, thy mercies to me, and visit me according to thy wonted kindness: give me a wise heart, that I may give respect unto all thy commandments, and a full confidence in all thy promises. Quicken my hope in the expectation of thy performance, and give me patience till then to attend thy leisure. Lord, where I cannot understand, oh teach me to wonder! and what I cannot do, give me power to believe. Let not the apparition of mine own corruptions plunge me in despair, nor let the sense of thy indulgent love give me occasion to presume; that, living here in the expectation of thy truth, my hopes may be perfected to the glory of thy name.

THE END.





